

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - FARIN:
Cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (11-17). Tomorrow: Little
change. Yesterday's temp. 54-61 (11-17). LONDON:
Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-55 (10-13). Tomorrow:
Similar. Yesterday's temp. 52-55 (11-17). CHAN-
NEL: Rough. Windy. Temp. 52-54 (11-13).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 52-58 (12-12). Yes-
terday's temp. 42-50 (10-12).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1972

Established 1887



Wreckage of a B-52 that crashed about a mile from Utapao air base in Thailand after being hit in action over North Vietnam

Army Posts Also Hit

Israeli Jets Attack Guerrillas in Syria

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Israeli jets attacked army positions and a guerrilla encampment inside Syria today, a military spokesman announced.

The attacks, which ended more than a month of relative quiet along the frontier, were described as retaliation for a series of small-scale guerrilla operations launched from Syrian territory.

The planes pounded an alleged guerrilla base near the Syrian village of Da'il, 29 miles east of the cease-fire line. Other planes struck at two forward Syrian Army positions and an artillery battery across the frontier from Nahal Golan, an Israeli paramilitary settlement that has been the target of several recent guerrilla shelling.

A spokesman said there was no Syrian response to the attacks. Damascus radio said three civilians were killed and two soldiers wounded in the attacks. UPI reported. A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said "guerrilla forces in the area suffered no casualties."

An Israeli spokesman said he had no immediate report of the damage caused by the raids. He said he could not rule out the possibility of civilian casualties since the guerrilla encampments are frequently located near populated areas.

According to military authorities here, Arab guerrillas based in Syria have shelled Israeli positions and settlements on the Golan Heights three times in the last month and staged two attempted ambushes.

The most recent and potentially serious incident occurred yesterday, the spokesman said, when an Israeli unit patrolling near Nahal Golan discovered a number of grenade launchers and mortars set up next to a road and primed to go off when a vehicle approached. These and several mines planted in the area were disarmed before they caused damage, he said.

A senior military official said that since September Israel has destroyed 33 guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon, killing at least 500 persons, mainly guerrillas.

The Jewish youths suspected of being Syrian agents were said to have been influenced by Moscow and anarchist philosophies, Reuters reported.

[It said that Police Minister Shlomo Hillel declared that the group, which had been under surveillance for some time, was smashed before it could do much damage.]

Names Withheld

The judge who ordered the late suspect held prohibited the publication of their names, but the radio identified one as "the son of a prominent extremist left-wing personality."

Court sources said the father was one of four Moscow-oriented Rabin (New Communist List) members of the 120-seat parliament.

Police have described the alleged Syrian spy ring as the biggest, best organized and most dangerous ever uncovered in Israel. Newspapers said the members planned to kill or kidnap such leaders as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

A police spokesman said weapons and explosives were found in the homes of several suspects.

The four Jewish suspects were first identified as members of Matzpen, an organization advocating revolution to establish a Palestinian state to replace Israel.

Protest at UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Police arrested 10 members of the Jewish Defense League yesterday after they chained themselves to a fence outside the Soviet mission to the United Nations, a police spokesman said.



ON THE RUN—South Vietnamese crew of armored personnel carrier running from their smoking vehicle, Christmas Day, seconds after it was hit by landmine explosion on Highway 14, a half-mile south of besieged Fire Base November in the Central Highlands.

1972 Not Only Seemed Long —It Was

BOULDER, Colo., Dec. 27 (AP).—This year, 1972, will be the longest year in the history of recorded time.

Shortly before 11 p.m. on Sunday, technicians at the National Bureau of Standards here will add one leap second to America's atomic clock to correct it to the earth's rotation.

That leap second, combined with the first one ever added to world clocks last June 30, will make the leap year of 1972 exactly two seconds longer than any previously timed year.

Burial in Library Courtyard

Truman Is Mourned by U.S.; Simple Funeral Set Today

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 27 (UPI).—The body of former President Harry S. Truman was carried today in a solemn procession past his home to the Truman Library, where it will lie in state. Thousands lined the streets to honor and mourn him.

Mr. Truman's body will lie in state, in a permanently sealed casket draped with an American flag, for 21 1/2 hours until the plain, private funeral tomorrow. He died yesterday at 88.

The procession passed in front of the century-old Truman home where Mrs. Truman, 67, his wife of 53 years, their only child, Mrs. Margaret Daniel, 48, and close friends and relatives gathered to await the funeral.

Three thousand troops stood at attention along the 15-block route in the bright sunshine.

When Mr. Truman's body arrived at the library, a 21-gun salute was fired by cannons manned by members of Battery D, 1st Battalion of the 129th Field Artillery, the unit in which the late President served in World War I.

Nixon Pay Respects

President and Mrs. Nixon flew to Independence to place a wreath at the Truman Library in the afternoon and pay their respects to the family. The Nixons, who will not attend the funeral, returned to Washington.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, now the only living former chief executive, his wife and their two daughters and their husbands also came to pay their respects.

Mr. Truman will be buried on the grounds near the home he loved—"in the courtyard, near the rose garden" of the library. He planned his own funeral, stipulating that there be no riders, no horse-drawn caissons, no drumbeats at the ceremony.

President Nixon, hailing Mr. Truman as a man of "vision and guts," proclaimed tomorrow a national day of mourning. He ordered the flags on all government buildings to be flown at half staff for 30 days. In addition, the New York and American Stock Exchanges, and most other com-

modity markets, will be closed tomorrow.

The funeral service tomorrow will be held in the auditorium of the library, which holds 200 to 250 people. The service will be conducted by the pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev. John H. Lembeck Jr. Those present will be mostly persons close to the former President in Independence.

History, as Told by Truman To 'Dear Mamma and Mary'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—In his frequent letters home written in longhand while Washington was just beginning to stir, Harry S. Truman often wrote with schoolboy enthusiasm about the history he was helping to shape.

On May 8, 1945, he rose at dawn and wrote to his mother and sister. It was his 28th day in office and his 61st birthday.

"This will be a historical day. At 9:00 o'clock this morning I must make a broadcast to the country, announcing the German surrender. The papers were signed yesterday morning and hostilities will cease on all fronts at midnight tonight. Isn't that some birthday present?"

A few weeks later he wrote:

"Dear Mamma and Mary. It is just two months last night since I took the oath of office—and what a two months! The next two years can't hold any more."

The letters, published in Mr. Truman's memoirs, usually were written "To Mamma and Mary"—his mother, Martha Truman, and sister, Mary Jane.

Some other excerpts:

April 12, 1945, the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "It was the only time in my life, I think, that I ever felt as if I'd had a real shock. I had hurried to the White House to see the President and when I arrived I found I was the President. No one in the history of our country ever had it happen to him just that way."

April 29, 1945, on being related to the President:

"Hope you and Mary have not been bothered too much. It is a terrible and I mean terrible nuisance to be kin to the President of the United States. Reporters have been haunting every relative and purported relative I ever heard of, and they've probably made life miserable for my mother, brother and sister. I'm sorry for it, but it can't be helped."

July 23, 1945, on a dinner during the Potsdam conference:

"Stalin gave his state dinner night before last, and it was a wow. Started with carol and vodka, and wound up with watermelon and champagne, with smoked fish, fresh fish, venison, chicken, duck and all sorts of vegetables in between. There was a toast every five minutes until at least twenty-five had been drunk. I ate very little and drank less, but it was a colorful and enjoyable occasion."

Heaviest Raids of War

U.S. Command Lists 1,400 Sorties in Week

By Jack Fosse

SAIGON, Dec. 27.—American planes flew more than 1,400 sorties in the first week of full-scale bombing of North Vietnam, including the controversial F-111.

Some targets had not been hit before. But the spokesman, Maj. Gilbert Whitteman, declined to identify the new targets or list their number.

It appeared, however, that communications centers were high on the new list of "priority" sites. One apparent objective was to knock Radio Hanoi's main transmitter off the air.

In the first public accounting of the war's heaviest air raids, the onslaught against heavily defended Hanoi and Haiphong, the command seemed purposeful, using air, and by naval gunfire from ships off the North Vietnam coast, is continuing, a spokesman said.

Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps fighter-bombers flew "more than" 1,000 strikes during the week, it was announced. "Official sources said the number was considerably greater" than 1,000.

B-52s, the powerful jet bombers making their first major attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong, flew 147 missions during the week, it was announced. The use of the word "mission" rather than "strike" apparently was intended to disguise the number of B-52s involved.

The number of B-52s on a "mission" is usually three, but it can be greater. A sortie is one flight by one plane.

Twelve of the planes have been shot down or crashed, while limping home after battle damage, the command said. It reported that some 40 crewmen have been killed or captured.

Hanoi Claims 3 More

The North Vietnamese claim to have shot down 65 U.S. planes since Dec. 18, including 35 B-52s, with many others killed and captured. Hanoi claimed three more planes down today. One broadcast said that a raid on Hanoi last night was conducted with the largest number of B-52s.

The U.S. command's communiqué dealt mainly with bombing during the week of Dec. 18 through Dec. 24, when a self-imposed 36-hour Christmas truce began. But it acknowledged that the plane lost included one lost after the holiday pause.

The latest plane downed had been about to land at Utapao base in Thailand in darkness early today, but the airport tower warned that its approach was erratic. When the crippled plane tried to "go around" for another try, it lost all power and crashed just outside the base, sources said. Four crewmen were killed and two seriously wounded, they reported.

The 12 big bombers lost in penetrating the missile defenses of North Vietnam's two chief cities, equaled the total of those previously lost in seven years of B-52 operations in Indochina. Of these earlier losses, only one was shot down. The others were crippled in mid-air accidents or by mechanical failure.

The command summary identified 67 targets in the Hanoi-Ha-

iphong area as having been struck during the week by the Superfortresses or fighter-bombers, including the controversial F-111.

Some targets had not been hit before. But the spokesman, Maj. Gilbert Whitteman, declined to identify the new targets or list their number.

It appeared, however, that communications centers were high on the new list of "priority" sites. One apparent objective was to knock Radio Hanoi's main transmitter off the air.

Other listed targets had been hit many times before, including airfields, North Vietnam MIG fighters and oil storage tank farms around the capital and the port city.

Maj. Whitteman declined to say whether civilian targets had been hit. Some civilian targets are listed as having a war-related value. All the listed targets appeared to have direct military involvement.

The spokesman said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

4-Way Meeting Also Dropped

Hanoi Bars Technical Talks In Paris Until Raids End

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese refused to meet American peace negotiators today, saying they would boycott all future technical sessions as long as U.S. planes are bombing North Vietnam.

The Hanoi delegation said tomorrow's scheduled weekly talks also would not take place. The United States previously had proposed that the meeting tomorrow be canceled.

A high-ranking North Vietnamese source said Henry A. Kissinger "will be able to resume his talks" with Le Duc Tho, "only if the air war is ended over North Vietnam."

In answer to the U.S. delegation, made available to news media, the Hanoi side said that the United States had proposed a meeting of technical experts today, which it refused to attend. U.S. spokesman David Lamberth said the Communists, for driving the talks into deadlock.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann held a long meeting with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Jack Kubisch—24 hours after he conferred with a Hanoi diplomat in Paris. Mr. Schumann last week pledged that France would do all in its power to press for a negotiated settlement.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Schumann's meeting with Mr. Kubisch lasted 75 minutes. After the meeting, Mr. Kubisch said only, "We had a useful conversation, as we always do."

Government officials said Mr. Schumann, in seeing Mr. Kubisch today and Hanoi's delegate-general, Vo Van Sung, yesterday, was acting at the instigation of President Georges Pompidou.

Mrs. Binh in Peking

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegate to the Paris talks, received an enthusiastic mass welcome on her arrival in Peking today, according to Communist press agency, said that tens of thousands of people had lined the city streets cheering, performing dances and waving flags as Mrs. Binh proceeded in a motorcade from the airport into the Chinese capital.

According to Hsinhua, Mrs. Binh is making a formal visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government. She arrived from Moscow where she had made a similar call.

First Such Pentagon Investment

Navy Purchase of Stock Helps A Firm Offset Cost Overruns

By David A. Andelman

HAUPPAUGE, N.Y., Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Navy has purchased 17,414 shares of preferred stock in the Gap Instrument Corp. here as a means of helping the company, which has been experiencing heavy cost overruns. This move, reported by the Department of Defense, the largest stockholder in the company.

The arrangement, believed to mark the first time that the department has purchased stock in a private corporation, provides that no dividends be paid on the \$17 million in nonvoting, nonconvertible shares and that the stock be redeemed beginning in 1976 but only out of the company's after-tax profits.

The company has not shown a profit in the last four years, and in 1968 showed a profit of only \$10,700.

Last week, Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., criticized the Navy for "aiding" as "Grumman's banker" because the Navy gave a \$26-million loan at a 7 1/2 percent interest to that aerospace company for its work on the F-14, a plane that has involved cost overruns.

Gap first ran into trouble nearly three years ago on a contract to manufacture 31 fire-control consoles for Navy destroyers. The company had originally contracted to build them for a total of \$31 million. But, according to a Department of Defense spokesman, the company quickly ran into financial problems "attributed to inflation and too low an original bid by the company."

Joseph Langford, president of Gap, said, however, that the company's difficulties began when its other sales declined in three years, they fell from \$2 million to \$1 million. To add to the company's loan sources dried up.

No President

So, in June, 1971, and again in June, 1972, Gap asked the Department of Defense to increase the contract price in two stages to \$45 million. The Navy refused. But it did agree to involve a section of the War Powers Act that, according to Rear Adm. Roland Freeman, chairman of the Navy's Contract Adjustment

Board, had never been invoked before.

"The board said we would prefer to put a loan into this guy," Adm. Freeman said yesterday in a telephone interview, "but when we would have been dealing with a loan, it wouldn't have worked. No one would invest with the company, because there stands an altobro."

So, instead, the Navy told Gap to sell it the stock, with a total par value of \$1,741,000. The stock is not convertible into any of the 15-million shares of common stock that the company has outstanding.

That stock was recently trading over the counter at 12 1/2 cents bid and 9 1/2 cents asked. Stocks are not traded below 12 1/2 cents.

The Associated Press said that the Navy was purchasing all of this firm's preferred stock, which was created by Gap especially for this deal. The stock will be transferred to the Navy in segments, as each fire-control unit is delivered by the firm, the AP said.

"This is a first for us," Adm. Freeman said. "It falls under a section of the War Powers Act, as authorized after World War II, when Congress intended to try to repair these things (cost overruns)."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Retaliation by U.S. For Palm Remark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The State Department said today it would postpone the return to Stockholm of its charge d'affaires there because of the Swedish government's criticism of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

A department spokesman said the move "was related" to a statement Saturday by Swedish Premier Olof Palme comparing U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong to Nazi massacres during World War II.

Acting Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson summoned Swedish Ambassador Hubert de Selve to the department and "strongly" protested the remarks in "unacceptable" but spokesman

5527 10/10/10

Decree Power Of Thieu Ends Without Stir

Controversial Law Lasted Six Months

By Jacques Leslie
SAIGON, Dec. 27.—President Nguyen Van Thieu's special-powers law, which provoked numerous debates among legislators when it was passed six months ago, quietly expired today.

The law gave Mr. Thieu the right to rule by decree on defense and economic matters, and he used this power widely, most notably to abolish hamlet elections, establish a tight press code and overhaul the nation's tax structure. While Mr. Thieu can no longer issue decrees, those made in the last six months remain in force.

The law lapsed today with almost no fanfare. Only one Saigon newspaper, Chua Luu, called attention to the fact, and few South Vietnamese were aware of it. Even those who did note the law's passing seemed misinformed about it.

A cabinet minister spoke of the "60 to 70" decrees Mr. Thieu made under the law's provisions, when in fact he made 24. About two-thirds dealt with military and economic matters, and one has not even been made public.

Other Concerns
It is a measure of the gravity of other events here in the last six months that the waning Communist offensive, the cease-fire negotiations and now the broadened bombing of the North—that the end of the special-powers law has received so little attention.

But it is also clear that few people regard the return to rule by normal legislative process as very significant.

"There is no need for Mr. Thieu to ask for a renewal of the special powers he has already gotten everything he wanted," said Deputy Tran Van Tuyen, an opponent of Mr. Thieu. "The law looks anti-democratic and President Thieu is intelligent enough to know that."

To get an extension of the law, Mr. Thieu would have to get approval once more from the National Assembly, including the possibly hostile Senate.

When Mr. Thieu made his first request for special powers last June, the Senate turned him down, 27 to 21. Thieu supporters responded by arranging a special Senate session after curfew, which opposition senators charged they were either physically prevented from attending or not informed about. That vote was a victory for Mr. Thieu, by a vote of 26 to 0.

Los Angeles Times.

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RICE BOATS—South Vietnamese rice farmers tending their fields near Saigon. Boats add to mobility in region where the roads are few and usually unpaved.

In Heaviest Raids of War

U.S. Command Lists 1,400 Sorties in Week

(Continued from Page 1)
list included only targets assessed to have received "significant" bomb damage. He admitted that other targets had been struck but were not on the list.

He also cautioned that other areas besides Hanoi and Haiphong were targets in the U.S. air offensive, but would not identify them.

Nor did Maj. Whiteman have information on the number of North Vietnam missile sites destroyed, apparently because there was insufficient photo-reconnaissance data.

Some 600 surface-to-air missiles were fired against invading aircraft during the week—with B-52s their prime target.

The Russian-made SAM missile, now deployed in great numbers in North Vietnam, was first produced during the cold war era, intended as a specific counter to the high-flying B-52.

The U.S. command also disclosed that one MIG-21 had been shot down by an Air Force F-4 Phantom fighter last week. The dogfight occurred near Hanoi.

With their bases under attack, MIGs did not rise in their usual numbers to contest the invaders, sources said.

The North Vietnam News Agency issued a statement from the Foreign Ministry declaring that President Nixon "is menacing the lives and living conditions of hundreds of thousands of people, destroyed thousands of homes and several medical facilities and damaged eight foreign embassies in Hanoi and a number of foreign ships in Haiphong harbor."

The U.S. command would not comment on bomb tonnage dropped during the week.

Ground-War Unit

The South Vietnamese command reported 56 enemy attacks in ground warfare in the 24 hours ended at dawn today. All but 11

were shelling. This continued the low level of enemy activity that has persisted most of the last two months.

In Washington, Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedman said they were on the outskirts of Hanoi, which was obviously like other cities, with civilian housing and business areas scattered throughout.

Mr. Campora was chosen 11 days ago at the insistence of Mr. Peron after the 77-year-old former president declined to be a candidate and left for Spain.

Mr. Peron was here for a month after 17 years of exile that followed his ouster from the presidency. The military government reluctantly permitted his return in the hope of unifying the divided nation of 23 million people. But he was barred by the junta from presidential candidacy because he failed to return by his deadline, Aug. 25.

Mr. Campora, 63, was chosen by the national congress of Peron's Justicialist party even though delegates of the main labor sector walked out in protest.

The next day, Dec. 16, the provincial party met in the classic stronghold of Peronism, Avellaneda, to nominate an anti-Campora ticket including Mr. Guerrero.

Mr. Campora's cohort in the national leadership, Juan M. Abal Medina, appeared at the meeting to try to persuade if not to choose the anti-Campora slate, but he was rebuffed by the armed bodyguards. Mr. Medina took refuge in the local police station.

The provincial party's candidate for governor, Manuel de Anchorena, was expelled from the national party as a result. Mr. Anchorena, a prominent landowner, is aligned in this matter with a large portion of the Peronist labor union leadership.

Labor bosses who largely held the Peronist movement together during years of persecution—and who had worked out means of living with the military—now complain that the political arm of the movement is taking over with its eye mostly on safe seats in the parliament.

Last week, Mr. Campora and Mr. Medina worked intensively to placate the labor wing, but yesterday's shooting could negate that effort.

Opponents of Peronism have always charged that its leader was a dictator and his followers were prone to violence. Some expected an uprising during Mr. Peron's visit, but there was none.

The Montoneros, who do not form a part of the formal Peronist structure, ceased their kidnappings and other anti-state acts during Mr. Peron's stay.

However, antagonists in the heterogeneous movement have clashed at the provincial level. One aspirant for a governorship was shot dead by a rival.

Violence against labor leaders in the Peronist movement has resulted in two deaths as yet unexplained, in the last three years.

In 1969, Augusto T. Vador of the metalworkers was shot dead in his office. He had at one point assumed a leadership role that threatened Mr. Peron's control from his exile home in Madrid.

The following year, garment workers leader Jose Alonso was shot dead near his house. He, like Mr. Vador, was accused by the movement's more radical elements of collaborating with the military government.

"Vertical Leadership"
When Mr. Peron's representative, Mr. Medina, addressed the provincial party congress, he emphasized the necessity of "vertical leadership," meaning that the power to make decisions must remain centralized in Mr. Peron.

But the Peronists of this most populous subdivision defied Mr. Peron's man by meeting again last week and reaffirming their choice of the Anchorena-Guerrero ticket.

This defiance is seen by some observers as the beginning of the breakup of the movement, or at least the end of the concentration of all power in Mr. Peron's hands.

However, the union leaders who sympathize with the pocket revolt against the "political" Campora are fervent in proclaiming total loyalty to Mr. Peron.

Peronist Shot As Schism in Party Widens

Wounded Unionist Is Foe of Campora

By Lewis H. Diuguid
BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Differences among followers of Argentina's former President Juan D. Peron took a violent turn yesterday when a dissident candidate for provincial office was shot, apparently by other Peronists.

Metalworkers union leader Luis Guerrero, whom Peronists of Buenos Aires province had nominated for the vice-governorship, was wounded slightly and his driver was severely hurt when gunmen pumped dozens of sub-machine-gun rounds into their car.

The assailants escaped in a truck, scattering leaflets identifying themselves as pro-Peron Montonero guerrillas.

Mr. Guerrero is a key figure in the conflict in this mass Peronist movement over the nomination of Hector Campora for the presidency in elections next March.

Mr. Campora was chosen 11 days ago at the insistence of Mr. Peron after the 77-year-old former president declined to be a candidate and left for Spain.

Mr. Peron was here for a month after 17 years of exile that followed his ouster from the presidency. The military government reluctantly permitted his return in the hope of unifying the divided nation of 23 million people. But he was barred by the junta from presidential candidacy because he failed to return by his deadline, Aug. 25.

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HUNGER—Nicaraguan national guardsman has his hands full trying to prevent people from getting at food in Managua supermarket. Government wants city evacuated.

Food Distribution Starts

Looters in Managua Ordered Shot

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Gen. Anastasio Somoza today ordered the National Guard to shoot looters and appealed to the people to turn from pillaging to burying the dead.

Gen. Somoza, a former president and the strongest political figure in the country, asked for order and assured the survivors of Saturday's earthquake that the government would give them food if the looting ceased.

In a radio message to those left in this destroyed Central American capital, Gen. Somoza said, "Managua doesn't have any more goods to sack or doors to break down. Now let us try to bury our dead."

"Beginning today, I have given orders to the National Guard to patrol the city and halt pillaging. They have orders to shoot if necessary. Go home and wait there—we will give you food. I order that the pillaging stop immediately. Let us establish peace, which is Nicaragua's only salvation."

Following the broadcast, troops began searching vehicles in the city and asking for identification papers. People were being asked for proof of ownership for many of the goods they were carrying out of the city.

As efforts went on to clear away the rubble and restore order, Gen. Somoza also ordered the distribution of food staples. Rice, red beans, powdered milk and other goods were passed out to hungry refugees as masked Red Cross squads searched out and burned bodies.

Quake victims lined up for food at relief stations throughout the city. They carried every type of container from paper bags to rusty buckets.

The government had been reluctant to hand out food in order to hasten evacuation of the city.

Nearly three-quarters of Managua's population of 300,000 fled to the nearby cities of Masaya, Leon, Granada by late last night.

Fires, burning sporadically since the earthquake, consumed three blocks of rubble yesterday. The flames accomplished a measure of the demolition job that lies ahead and firemen did not attempt to put them out.

A government spokesman said at least 3,000 persons perished in the earthquake, but said a final official death toll was impossible because of the number of bodies burned in the ruins of the city.

Section Levied
Demolition crews with dynamite and bulldozers were leveling a major section of Managua today, entombing unnumbered victims. The 320-square-block section was declared a "contaminated area."

A Fire Department official said it will be leveled and covered with lime. About 150,000 people had lived in the area.

Minister of Public Works Cristobal Rugama said the government was planning to establish a committee of Mexican, Venezuelan and possibly U.S. experts to study the question of whether to move the 16-square-block downtown area or simply rebuild it.

Mr. Rugama said a possible new site would be five miles southeast of the present capital. Geologists here said Managua lies atop four subsoil faults and they advised building a parkland over the downtown area, which was completely destroyed by the earthquake.

Tent cities and field hospitals have sprung up on the outskirts of the city, and flights bearing relief supplies from the United States and other countries were landing regularly at Los Mochales Airport outside Managua.

The World Health Organization sent a special "epidemic combat team" of physicians and nurses to prevent an outbreak of cholera and typhus.

The only persons remaining in the capital were scattered looters, some vigilante groups protecting ruined homes in residential areas, a few troops and the demolition crews, and some persons gathered on main plazas outside the remains of the government communications building in the downtown district where emergency telephones have been set up.

Caritas Urges Aid Effort
VATICAN CITY, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic relief organization Caritas called today for worldwide effort to aid survivors of the Managua earthquake.

Caritas asked member organizations in 90 countries to provide aid in addition to the \$100,000 it has sent and to \$10,000 contributed personally by Pope Paul VI.

British Troops Kill a Gunman And Wound Another in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Dec. 27.—A gunman was shot dead and another seriously wounded in a brief battle with British troops tonight in Strabane, near Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic.

An army spokesman said the pair failed to stop when challenged and the troops opened fire. Two rifles were recovered by the soldiers.

The wounded man is now under armed guard in a hospital. At Portadown, southwest of Belfast, a man and his wife were injured when a baker's shop was extensively damaged by a bomb.

Two men left the explosive charge in a satchel and shouted a five-minute warning, but it went off four minutes later while the area was being cleared. Nearby a car was set ablaze by an incendiary device, and in Londonderry the army reported that two gasoline bombs were thrown close to a block of Catholic-occupied apartments without causing any damage.

Earlier during the day, British troops hunting the assassins of a prominent Protestant businessman arrested 20 suspects in Armagh.

A cordon of soldiers surrounded Armagh's mainly Catholic D'Alton and Dramarg estates in the search for the killers of City Councilman William Johnston, 43, one of Armagh's prominent businessmen.

The arrested men were handed over to police for what an army spokesman described as "general questioning."

Mr. Johnston was abducted from his shop and then was shot dead on the County Monaghan border last week. The killing has been described by the administration of British rule in Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, as "completely horrific."

Mr. Johnston, a member of the Northern Ireland Police Authority, was believed killed by gunmen of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule of this province and unite it with the Irish Republic to the South.

Northern Ireland's Christmas holiday peace ended yesterday when at least 10 persons, including a 14-year-old boy, were wounded by gunmen.

Security authorities blamed Protestant and Catholic terror squads rather than the IRA.

At least three bombs exploded in Belfast and the border town of Newry. A half-dozen shooting incidents occurred in Belfast.

There had been indications that the IRA's militant Provisional wing, which had called a three-day truce for the Christmas period, was trying to lengthen the cease-fire in hopes of obtaining political talks with the British authorities.

Spy Case in Dublin
In Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, a Briton facing spying charges was refused bail at a special secret session of the High Court.

John Wyman, of London, is charged with Irish Police Constable Patrick Cronin under the Official Secrets Act. The case has been adjourned until Jan. 12.

Mr. Wyman is accused of obtaining classified information—prejudicial to the safety of the state—from Mr. Cronin between Aug. 1 and Dec. 15. Mr. Cronin is accused of passing on the information.

U.K. Turns Down Request by Malta For More Money
VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said today he has asked Britain and its Atlantic Treaty allies for a 10 percent raise in the rent they pay for military bases on Malta.

He told Parliament Britain's reply was negative.

The prime minister did not expressly say if his request was a new "pay-up-or-get-out" ultimatum like the one that won him a large increase in rent for the bases last March.

But he said he "formed Britain that if it wants to continue to make use of its Malta bases under the March 26 defense agreement, it should add 10 percent to the sum it is paying to make up for the decline in the value of the British pound."

Mr. Mintoff said his government asked Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make a decision by the end of this year.

He said the British government replied that it wishes to continue with the rent at \$14 million a year, and that it does not intend to increase payments to make up for losses resulting from the floating of the pound over the last six months.

Park Takes Oath As 4th Republic Starts in S. Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (AP).—Park Chung Hee, who has ruled South Korea since 1961, took his fourth presidential oath today with a pledge to "build a great Korea—prosperous, just, full of hope, and above all, reunited."

The inauguration was held at Changchung Gymnasium before 3,000 persons. They included 2,359 delegates to the National Conference for Unification, which elected Mr. Park to a six-year term last Saturday.

The inaugural and promulgation of a new constitution earlier in the day marked the start of the Fourth Republic, ending a theoretical Western-style democracy which had existed since 1948.

Mr. Park was elected to his third term last year. He then rewrote the old constitution and it was approved in a referendum Nov. 21. He said the reforms were needed so that the nation could better pursue a peaceful reunification of South and North Korea.

Mr. Park declared in his inaugural speech that "these great reforms will usher in... a cooperative, productive and effective social order dedicated to prosperity and unification of our country."

Los Angeles Times.

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Belgium Sets Up E. German Ties, First in NATO

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—Belgium today became the first member of NATO to grant full diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

ADN, the official East German news agency, reported that the East German trade mission offices in Brussels would become "embassy effective today."

The announcement of Belgian recognition came as a surprise since the NATO members had been expected to coordinate their diplomatic approaches to East Germany.

France, Britain, Norway and Denmark have invited the East German government to begin negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The U.S. State Department has said it would begin such discussions "in due course." The United States also has said it would not recognize the Communist regime until full ratification of the normalization treaty between East and West Germany.

The treaty was signed in East Berlin last Thursday. The West German parliament is expected to complete its ratification in May.

London Bank Robber Killed by Policeman
LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—A bank robber was killed and another wounded in a gun battle between a gang and a police constable on Kensington High Street, one of London's busiest shopping streets.

Police said 27-year-old Constable Peter Simon engaged the robbers—fleeing with their haul of about £25,000—after hearing the bank alarm.

He opened fire after being shot in the arm. British policemen normally do not carry guns, but Constable Simon was armed because he was going on guard duty at a nearby embassy.

Truman Service in Paris
PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy said today a memorial service for Harry S. Truman would be held Thursday at 4 p.m. in the American Cathedral in Paris.

Polish Victim of Raids
WARSAW, Dec. 27 (AP).—A fourth Polish seaman has died in a Haiphong hospital as a result of injuries received during a U.S. air raid shortly before Christmas on the North Vietnamese port.

The Polish news agency PAP said today. Three Poles were reported killed when their cargo ship was hit and sunk. The latest victim was identified as Roman Dudek.

Australia Ends Saigon Arms Aid

SYDNEY, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Australia stopped military aid to South Vietnam today, ending the last vestige of this country's controversial participation in the war.

The step following the abrupt recall last week of 66 Australian military men, the last contingent assigned to South Vietnamese forces as instructors or advisers.

The Australian troops in South Vietnam at one time had numbered about 8,000. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, whose Labor party in the Dec. 2 elections ended the 23-year reign of a conservative coalition, opposes Australian participation in the war.

A civil and military aid program for South Vietnam of \$25 million in Australian currency—equivalent to about \$21.8 million in American money—had been voted in 1971 by the government of William McMahon, the previous prime minister. Approximately half the sum had been allotted to military equipment for the Saigon forces, and about \$2.5 million of that has been spent.

The nonmilitary assistance will be continued.

Paris Hospital Urges Protest of U.S. Raids
PARIS,

Sent to White House

New Welfare Reform Draft Seen Headed for Controversy

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Health, Education and Welfare Department has drafted and sent to the White House a new version of President Nixon's welfare reform plan, which is even more controversial than the one Congress killed last October.

Like the President's Family Assistance Plan, which died in the Senate, the new draft would offer federal cash to all poor families with children.

However, the draft bill would abandon the original goal of

putting large numbers of welfare mothers to work on the ground that it would cost too much to provide day care for their children.

Moreover, the new proposal would offer cash payments to many more families than would the original. For example, under the new draft an intact family of four (father, mother and two children) could receive supplementary cash until the father's earnings reached \$5,400 a year, instead of \$4,140 under the original plan.

The new blueprint has been forwarded to the White House by HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson with a recommendation that the President consider sending it to Congress.

In redesigning Mr. Nixon's plan, department aides tried to eliminate what they regarded as economic flaws in the original. But they produced a design that has the political flaw of being more controversial and more difficult to sell to the public and Congress than the original.

Rejection Expected

For that reason, sources said, Mr. Nixon almost certainly will reject the new draft. The President has said he would try to persuade Congress to enact his Family Assistance Plan, this time with a tougher work requirement. But it is not yet clear whether the President will push hard for major reform or content himself with minor revisions of the existing family welfare program, which confines aid largely to broken families.

Among weaknesses of the Family Assistance Plan cited by HEW planners were the high cost of putting welfare mothers to work and the inadequacy of its work incentives for fathers.

Under existing law every able-bodied mother who heads a welfare family is required to register for work or job-training unless she has a child under 6. Mr. Nixon had suggested that under his plan all mothers except those with pre-school children would be put to work. But his plan at the outset would have provided only a fraction of the free day care for welfare children and of the job-training services and public services jobs required to achieve that purpose.

Declaring it "impossible to justify... on economic grounds" the cost of such services, HEW planners proposed that no effort be made to put any welfare mother with a child under 15 into the work force. This would define as unavailable for work 95 percent of welfare mothers, whereas Mr. Nixon's plan would have ruled out only one-third.

Diminishing Returns

The HEW group argued that the average cost to taxpayers, including day care, of putting to work a mother with a child under 14 would be at least \$5,000 a year. It said this would exceed the value to society of the work such mothers would do.

Notwithstanding the costs, public opinion, as reflected in Congress, is leaning in the opposite direction from the HEW recommendation. For example, in approving Mr. Nixon's plan, before it was killed in the Senate, the House revised it to exempt from its work registration requirement only mothers with children under 3, instead of under 6.

The problem of work incentives for fathers arises out of Mr. Nixon's effort to correct inequities of existing welfare.

Federal welfare cash now is denied in many states to intact families of jobless fathers, and in all states to a family whose father works full-time at a low-paid job. By proposing to extend cash to all poor families with children Mr. Nixon's plan sought to eliminate the incentive for families to break up and to reward "working poor" fathers.

But HEW concluded that Mr. Nixon's plan would not provide a sufficient spur or reward for fathers to work. Under it, a family of four (father, mother two children) would be guaranteed \$3,400 a year if the father is not working but would not actually find a job. The father could earn a small amount without the family losing any welfare payment, but thereafter the family would lose \$2 in welfare for every \$3 in added earnings.

Los Angeles Times

Rep. Albert Wants Report On Bombing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—House Speaker Carl Albert said today that Congress should get a full report from President Nixon's top advisers on the full-scale bombing of North Vietnam before it decides whether to try to legislate an end to the war.

"I don't think we should pull the rug out from under him if there is hope for success," the Oklahoma Democrat said in an interview. "So we should know what he is doing."

The speaker said he doubts the new 93d Congress—which convenes next Wednesday—could vote on any proposals against the war before February because of the time it takes to get organized.

"We should get a full report on what they're doing, what they hope to accomplish—and why Kissinger was so far off when he made the statement the war seemed to be about over."

He said the report should come from Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Mr. Nixon's foreign affairs adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, "if we can get him."

Rep. Albert said the officials should report also "why Vietnamization has not been successful... and whether [South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van] Thieu thwarted an agreement."

"We don't owe Thieu anything personally," he said.

The speaker, who has supported Mr. Nixon's war policies in the past, took no stand for or against the renewed bombing of the past two weeks.

He said that if Congress does decide to act against the war the only effective way is to cut off money for it.

'Suspicious' Fire Damages Papers In Boyle's Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Christmas Day fire in a small room of the U.S. District Courthouse here damaged documents connected with the trial of former United Mine Workers President W.A. (Tony) Boyle, court officials said.

The clerk of the court, James P. Dwyer, said the damaged files included exhibits from Mr. Boyle's trial. He was convicted last March of making illegal political campaign contributions.

The cause of the fire has not been determined but Fire Inspector Frank Ruth said the fire was "definitely of a suspicious origin."

Pearson of Canada Called Gravely Ill

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson is gravely ill with cancer and is unconscious, his doctor said here today. The nature of his illness had not been made public before.

Mr. Pearson, 75, became the Liberal party's minister in 1963 and retired in April, 1968. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts, as Canada's external affairs minister, in solving the 1956 Suez crisis.

A resolution presented by him to the United Nations established an emergency force, which for more than 10 years after the crisis helped keep the peace between Israel and the Arab countries.

Sicilians Flee Homes After Earth Tremors

AGRIGENTO, Sicily, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands fled into the countryside today after three earth tremors hit the Belice Valley area of western Sicily, which was ravaged by a earthquake nearly five years ago.

In several areas in the valley, people abandoned the flimsy shack townships they have been living in since the 1963 quake. Police reported that at Santa Margherita Belice the shocks brought down a number of damaged and unhabited buildings and rubble blocked a main road. There were no reports of injuries.

Turkish Publisher Jailed

ISTANBUL, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Turkish publisher Bulent H. B. 32, has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at hard labor for publishing Trotsky's "The Permanent Revolution." Publication of works that encourage Communism long has been a criminal offense in Turkey.



THAWING OUT—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, enjoying the snow and in playful mood, tried toboggan ride in Gander, Newfoundland, on Christmas Eve, when plane stopped en route to Havana from Moscow.

Deprived Children Found To Recover Mental Abilities

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A noted student of human psychological development has a word of good cheer for those who fear social deprivation may doom children to lifelong intellectual inferiority.

Jerome Kagan, of Harvard University, said yesterday that evidence from several years of study shows the outlook for such children is much more hopeful than many persons had believed. "Intellectual development is much more plastic and reversible than any one has surmised," he said at the annual meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kagan, professor of human development in Harvard's Department of Psychology and Social Relations, gave one of a series of special "invited lectures" at the annual meeting, which opened yesterday. Some 8,000

scientists from all fields are expected to attend the sessions, which will continue through Saturday.

Many in the United States fear that social deprivation in infancy and early childhood may make slum children permanently dull and doom them to a vicious circle in which they never rise above the slums because their mental tools for doing so have been blunted in childhood.

For more than three years Dr. Kagan and his colleagues have tested this hypothesis through comparative studies of middle-class American children and youngsters born and brought up in primitive, impoverished rural villages of Guatemala.

Village Custom

Because of village custom and fear of illness, the Guatemalan children who were studied did not even leave the huts in which they lived until after they were a year old. They had no toys, and their mothers did not ordinarily play or talk with them. The youngsters emerged from their infancy severely retarded by U.S. standards. Dr. Kagan said at a news conference.

"I have never seen an American one-year-old or 1 1/2 years old as bad psychologically as these children," he said.

The conventional assumption would be that they would never recover. But observation and data from testing showed that the conventional assumption was wrong and the retardation reversible.

Eleven-year-olds in the same village, presumably reared in the same way during infancy, proved to be active, alert and seemingly intelligent.

Tests of their abilities in memory, reasoning, perceptual analysis and inference showed no qualitative differences between them and middle-class American children who presumably had infancies that were much more enriched psychologically, Dr. Kagan said.

At tests of 4, 5 and 6-year-old Guatemalan children showed that they were as much as three years behind their American counterparts.

Dr. Kagan said an earlier study of children in the Netherlands who had had sparse stimulation in infancy supported the conclusions emerging from the research in Guatemala. Furthermore, studies of monkeys raised in extreme isolation showed that they could recover from the abnormal circumstances of their early lives.

Herefore, it had been thought that they did not recover. "Questioned on the implications of the research, Dr. Kagan said Americans should stop assuming that children who are slow starters in reading, writing and arithmetic are necessarily lacking in intelligence. He said there should be rewards and encouragement in school for other skills, including artistic ability, speaking ability, talent in music and manual skills.

The indispensable thing a child needs to get from his early school years, the psychologist said, is confidence that there are important skills in which he is competent.

Marine Instructor Brutalizes Recruit

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A drill instructor at the Marine Corps boot camp here was relieved of his duties after he allegedly poured scalding water on the back of a recruit, sending him to the hospital, a Marine spokesman said yesterday.

He said that the recruit, Pfc. Sebastian Herrera Jr., 20, was in satisfactory condition at the dispensary. The instructor was not identified and details of the incident were not made public.

Educators Say Training of Doctors in U.S. Is All Wrong

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—American doctors' training is all wrong, a panel of medical educators concluded yesterday.

The doctors are trained very well to treat 15 percent of man's ills, but the other 85 percent—the simple primary health care needed by most persons—is neglected, the panel said. In fact, said Dr. Lee Hyde, 60 percent of a doctor's work could be done just as well by someone with less training.

The same is true for nurses, the panel said. Even though they do not like to admit it, few nurses in hospitals actually give the patient the care they were trained for. Instead, they are becoming part of the hospital's middle management—work for which they are not really trained.

This means that major changes are needed to make the training of doctors and nurses fit the needs of the patients and to develop new types of health workers who can give basic medical care under proper supervision, members of the panel concluded.

Annual Meeting

The discussion took place on the opening day of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being held this week in Washington.

"We've got to develop new kinds of people—new kinds of doctors, new kinds of nurses and new kinds of health professionals," said Dr. Hyde, a physician on the staff of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Health.

"We can no longer use the same physicians we had in the 1930s, the same nurses we had in the 1920s."

Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino, vice-president for health services at the State University of New York, said medical schools should de-emphasize research and training of specialists and concentrate on teaching doctors to deliver primary care.

But in another panel yesterday the dean of the school of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles said that research is the keystone of good medical education.

"If medical education is allowed to proliferate in an atmosphere not charged with medical discovery," said Dr. Sherman M. Kellner, of UCLA, "many American medical schools will return to the deplorable state which characterized most of them at the beginning of this century."

According to Dr. Pellegrino, medical schools should train doctors

to supervise health care given by others and to work as a member of a health delivery team.

Dr. Pellegrino called it "a partnership arrangement... to extend the eyes, ears, hands and brains" of a doctor and make "his expensive, long-term education go as far as possible."

Most medical experts believe it is too expensive (it costs about \$100,000 to train a doctor) and takes too long to train the 50,000

new doctors the United States needs yearly. "The solution is to develop physicians' assistants who would follow guidelines set by doctors," Dr. Pellegrino said.

A U.S. Navy study showed that there are three tasks that only a doctor is trained for, said Capt. Ouida Upchurch.

The three unique tasks, he said, are in areas of major responsibility: performing surgery, making final diagnoses and prescribing powerful drugs.

In the Navy, as in the other services, trained corpsmen perform many of the other medical tasks. This system is catching on slowly in civilian medicine, but is slowed by the opposition of many professional organizations. Nevertheless, said Dr. Richard H. Kessler, associate dean of the Northwestern University medical school, near Chicago, "The forces for change are so great that the forces for status quo are going to have to give."



HOT DOGS—It helps to have a friend in cold weather, especially a big, warm one. Little Bit, a 9-month-old Chihuahua, cuddling on top of muffled head of her oversize companion, Priscilla, a 9-month-old Saint-Bernard, during a recent cold wave in Salinas, Calif.

Computer Helps Calif. Police Prevent, Solve Burglaries

SEASIDE, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP).—Bleeding guidance by a computer, two policemen here have accounted for more burglary arrests in the last two months than the entire 54-man force had made in any previous year.

"We were damn tired of reacting to burglaries after they happened," said Capt. Dale W. Anderson, who heads a police anti-burglary unit.

Since late October, the \$50,000 program has yielded 27 burglary arrests, the recovery of \$30,000 worth of stolen property and

more than a 25 percent reduction in burglaries, he said.

Police officials said the program, financed in part by a \$30,000 grant from the Council on Criminal Justice, might serve as a model for other cities. The size of this Monterey Bay community is 40,000.

Seaside's campaign against burglary began in mid-1970 when a police reserve officer began feeding year-old burglary reports into a computer. By 1971, enough data on the time, place, type and manner of burglaries had been gathered to permit an experiment.

Results "Amazed Us"

A rented computer was used to assign a two-man, unmarked patrol car to areas most likely to be hit by a burglar during a specific time of the day and month.

Capt. Anderson said the results "even amazed us, though we ran out of money after five months. But in that brief time, we achieved a 15 percent reduction in burglaries, and we reduced in half the loss people took from each burglary."

Since the program was resumed, Capt. Anderson said, the reduction has been even greater. The city has been averaging about 45 burglaries a month, compared with about 70 previously.

Each week, the Police Department gets an updated computer readout predicting when, where and how burglaries will most likely be committed that week.

The prediction is based on past burglary reports, which list the type of property taken, means of entry and other details.

The burglary unit is dispatched to the area, spotlighted by the computer as a high-risk zone.

Capt. Anderson said the memory bank also allows police to review quickly all unsolved burglary cases which fit into the apparent operating pattern of an arrested suspect.

"We have a good case-clearance record with the computer," he said, referring to the charging of old burglaries to newly found suspects.

The real potential of the computer in burglary control won't be realized, Capt. Anderson said, until nearby police departments adopt the system.

"If this burglary program is successful in Seaside," he explained, "then the burglars will just spill into the neighboring cities. We've already invited them to share our information."

ITT Executive Is Kidnapped In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The production chief of the local plant of the U.S. Standard Electric Corp., Italian-born Vicente Russo, 46, was kidnapped today on his way to work, a spokesman for the company said.

According to their information, 54 persons still are in custody and some including at least one elderly woman—have been sentenced to 15-day compulsory-labor terms.

Most of the arrests occurred when Jews tried to present a petition at the Supreme Soviet, but others were pulled out of bed early in the morning and taken to police stations.

Police Threat

Mr. Russo, 58, said there has been recent harassment of him and his wife. He said the chief of the city district police went to his home Dec. 21 and accused him of being a parasite.

When asked where he worked, Mr. Russo said, "I showed him my work book with more than 40 years of work at institutes, but he refused it and wrote that if I didn't get a job in two weeks I would be tried and could be sent to jail for a year."

Mr. Russo said some "official Jews" had visited him to try to talk him out of going to Israel.

Mr. Khenkin said his visa was approved in November and he was told he had 10 days to get ready for departure Dec. 4. He sold his winter clothes, prepared to turn his apartment back to the state and bought plane tickets. On Dec. 2 he was told his visa was canceled.

When the visa was issued he

Judge Sentences 8 To Fight Pollution

MIAMI, Dec. 27 (AP).—Eight men who pleaded guilty to possession of marijuana have been given probationary sentences provided they spend one day a week for the next year helping to clean up the polluted Miami River.

Judge Alfonso Sepe of Dade County Criminal Court said they could provide free labor for state or county agencies which remove debris from the river "or they go to jail."

"You are to work at least one day a week for a year—probably the days off from your regular jobs," he said.

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U.S. Latin Policy

The Nixon administration's decision to seek from Congress the full \$1 billion over three years pledged to the key soft-loan branch of the Inter-American Development Bank is a major initiative boding well for a more positive Latin policy in Mr. Nixon's second term than was evident in his first. The easy thing, popular at least with some aid-weary congressmen and with those accepting John Connally's view that the United States has no Latin friends anyway, would be to tell the Latin that, gee, fellows, we'd like to deliver the money but Congress won't cough it up. Instead, reportedly at the determination of Treasury Secretary Shultz, the United States is taking the technical steps necessary to keep the soft-loan branch open and to trigger release to it of contributions offered by the better-off Latins. The administration has further accepted the responsibility of doing the difficult political work necessary to get the balance of the \$1 billion actually appropriated by Congress.

Latins are often no more sensitive to the complications and limitations of the American political process than Americans are to theirs. But such complications are no less real for being unacknowledged south of the border. Part of the hangup on the \$1-billion pledge arose from an accident of sorts; money for the bank came in a bill including a military aid item on which the Senate and the House could not agree, and as a result a continuing resolution providing funds at minimal levels for all items in the bill was the only way out. A larger part of the hangup arose, and may arise again, from congressional reluctance to surrender to a multilateral institution (of which the United States is necessarily only one member) and to a multi-year process (which development lending necessarily is) the degree of tight annual control that Congress likes to exercise over items in the domestic budget.

The way to crack this nut, if there is a

satisfactory way, is by a certain quality and continuity of executive consultation with Congress. To say that such consultation has not been a hallmark of the Nixon presidency is surely no understatement. On the other side, we have sympathy for an administration required to deal, as every administration is, with some of the more arbitrary figures on the Hill. Latins may not appreciate that to a considerable extent their development hinges on Mr. Nixon's particular style of dealing with the Congress, and on Mr. Otto Passman's particular style of dealing with the President. But that's political reality.

So the politics is important. The development which the money will presumably help stimulate is important. And, finally, the diplomacy is important, too. Until now, Mr. Nixon has been in the inconsistent position of claiming in effect that the United States has a special interest in Latin America and looking suspiciously at changes made there under other than traditional or American auspices, while at the same time failing to accept the special obligations which a claim of special interest mandates. This general attitude has been at the core of Latin and American grumbling over Mr. Nixon's first-term Latin policy, as much as any of his specific acts.

Now, with a decision to proceed in the soft-loan funds for the region's own development bank, with a declared interest in focusing more executive energies on shaping new ties with Latin America, and with certain other favorable omens, Mr. Nixon stands to do a good bit better by the hemisphere. We would not at all begrudge him a second-term ambition to visit Latin America and to receive there a reception wiping out the memory of the rocks and jeers hurled at him on his famous earlier hemispheric tour as Vice-President nearly two decades ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What to Do?

America's bombs sear through North Vietnam's cities and countryside again, perhaps even touching some of the camps where a tragically increasing company of American war prisoners sit helplessly. After a brief obeisance to Christmas, the spirit of war has re-emerged untempered. Does the muted popular outcry against the renewed massive bombardments indicate that the administration's grievous policy is having a grievous consequence here at home: the apathetic withdrawal of concerned citizens and their representatives in Congress into a mood of hopelessness and resignation? It needn't and mustn't be.

During this holiday week when most legislators are at home among their constituents, ordinary citizens have ideal opportunities to make their views known directly. Only if members of Congress sense strong feeling of outrage across the country will antiwar legislation have a chance of succeeding.

Then from its opening days next month, the 93d Congress will have its chance to confront an administration which has shown itself perfectly comfortable in ignoring other expressions of antiwar sentiment. President Nixon's formidable mandate at the polls—though built on the false premise of peace "at hand"—could easily strengthen this instinct of cautious self-righteousness for months to come.

The Congress should carefully choose its channel of protest for maximum impact. A number of representatives have already demanded that the White House send Mr. Kissinger to Capitol Hill to make a formal

report on his deadlocked Paris negotiations. We have often sympathized with congressional frustration at being denied access to the real foreign policymakers of the Nixon administration, but this approach is far too trivial now. It is even quite possible that the President would permit Mr. Kissinger to appear, thinking that this gesture would take the wind out of his critics' sails—and he would probably be right.

Much more effective would be revival in the very first days of the new Congress of an antiwar amendment to link further funds for Indochina aid to the achievement of a settlement and the return of the prisoners of war. This builds on the momentum of the Brooke Amendment which narrowly passed the Senate last August, but was roundly dismissed in a more timid House. The legislative vehicle for this approach would be the military aid authorization bill scheduled to come up in the first weeks of the new session.

Under normal circumstances any newly elected president could expect a honeymoon period with the Congress, even one controlled by the opposite party. President Nixon is presumably counting on such a mood to protect him from legislative flak. We hope it will not.

Unless the successive reverses of past years have drained all the conviction and courage from the widening band of congressional independents, the coming month is a moment to be seized and this season of the holiday of peace is the time to start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Science at Sea

One hundred years ago this month, HMS Challenger set sail from Portsmouth, England, on the world's first voyage devoted to purely scientific exploration of the seas. The science of oceanography has made incredible strides since then, especially now that new technology enables man to probe the deepest ocean floor.

Ironically, just as oceanographers are beginning to discover and learn to exploit untamed-of wealth in and beneath that water, the freedom of scientific exploration at sea is being sharply challenged. Many states with an eye to the mineral and fish resources that abound on and above their continental shelves are laying ever-wider claims to jurisdiction over the waters off their coasts, including the right to restrict oceanographic research.

Since only a few wealthy states, like the United States, can afford the sophisticated equipment required for modern ocean studies, the effect is to curtail research in those

areas which offer the greatest promise for supplementing the dwindling resources of mankind. This is obviously a self-defeating prospect, especially for those developing nations that are most in need of the new wealth that ocean space may have to offer.

Smaller nations have a legitimate fear that larger powers may use knowledge gained off their shores for selfish military or commercial purposes. Safeguards are obviously needed to insure that the fruits of oceanographic research are open to all and that all coastal states have an opportunity to participate in studies conducted close to their shores.

Such safeguards can and should be written into any new international codes that might emerge from the Law of the Sea conference that is scheduled to convene late next year. However, if man is to realize the full benefits in knowledge and wealth that the seas can offer, it is essential that the sea law conference preserve maximum freedom for science at sea.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1897
CHICAGO—Mr. J. E. Leiter, Mr. John W. Mackay, Mr. O. G. Miller and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials are forming a great syndicate to explore for gold in the Klondike on a scale hitherto unknown and impossible. Valuable concessions have already been acquired by Mr. Mackay and Mr. Miller. The syndicate is managed by the White Star Line to conduct the American operations of the new syndicate for the present the operations will be restricted to mining.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1922
NEW YORK—Isadora Duncan ascribes to doctored champagne her fiasco at the Academy of Music, when the audience left after her pianist, Max Rabinovich, quit and she tried to dance without music but without success. She said: "I was delicious and hardly knew what I was doing. We received champagne in floods, both my husband and myself are used to wine, but after the champagne both of us were ill." She also said that the pianist thought the program over beforehand and left.



'Try Adding Just A Teensy Bit More Ochre'

Mr. Nixon's Power Without Pity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has sent the bombers over North Vietnam again, but it is hard to see how this air war can go on for long at the present rate.

In the first place, there are not that many legitimate military targets in North Vietnam, and the cost to the United States of the present offensive is also rising steeply. North Vietnam claims to have shot down eight B-52s and one F-4 since the Christmas recess. The United States command acknowledges the loss of 18 aircraft and 70 flyers since heavy raids began on Dec. 18.

Second, the President no longer has the excuse that this heaviest bombardment of the war is essential to stop an enemy offensive. The White House spokesman, Ronald L. Ziegler, linked the air raids to the threat of another Communist drive but no evidence of this was ever produced and the plain fact is that nobody believed him. He has since given up this part of his charade.

Third, the President has mounted this aerial war while the Congress was in Christmas recess, and has thus offered a single word of explanation as to why it was necessary or what it was intended to achieve.

The Result

The result is that he has left the impression that he is bombing, not as a necessary instrument of war, but as a brutal weapon of negotiation, and that he feels free to turn the bombing on or off as he pleases.

For the last two years, the Senate of the United States has tried to get some control of the President's power to fight the war as he likes, and always it has failed because a majority simply would not withhold funds from a commander in chief in the middle of a battle; but the situation is different now.

He is not in the middle of a battle but in the middle of a negotiation and is insisting on using the same weapon of war to compel the enemy to accept terms that have never even been made clear to the American people.

Also, the excuse given by Dr. Henry Kissinger is that the war is going on because the Communists changed the true terms. What did the Communists do? They left with French officials and others in Paris who said Saigon caused the impasse by insisting on sovereignty over all of South Vietnam, including territory the United States was willing to leave in the hands of the North Vietnamese.

Ever since October of 1970, the United States has said it was prepared to arrange a cease-fire in place, without demanding that the North Vietnamese withdraw their troops from the South. The military and political aspects of the cease-fire were to be separated: There would be a military cease-fire, the return of United States prisoners, and later on negotiations between the Vietnamese themselves about the political future of Vietnam.

But now the United States is deeply involved in the political future of the country and is complaining that the North Vietnamese want to "intervene" in the affairs of South Vietnam. What did Nixon and Kissinger think the North Vietnamese would be doing with troops in South Vietnam when they agreed to leave them there in the first place?

This tangle over who ruined the peace at hand, however, is not the immediate question. Nobody

had signed anything, and everybody probably had second thoughts when it came to the point of decision. The interesting thing is how the President reacted to all this, using power without pity, and without consultation and without any personal explanation.

If this is how Nixon interprets the mandate of his election, we had better know it now, for even in the long and shameful record of the Vietnam war we have never seen such power used with so little provocation. This is war by tantrum, and it is worse than the Cambodian and Laotian invasions, for Nixon had at least a strategic purpose in those of fences, and back then he explained what he thought he was doing.

Now, Ziegler merely says "We are not going to allow the peace talks to be used as a cover for another offensive." If there's not an offensive, he merely suggests there might be one. If you're going to bomb North Vietnam, of

course you have to blame North Vietnam for wrecking the talks, and if you're asked about South Vietnam's part in the wreck, you can't discuss "questions of substance."

Maybe none of this is surprising. The war has corrupted everything else, and is now corrupting the American democratic process, not for the first time. The trouble is that this sort of thing is bound to produce an ugly confrontation with the Congress when the members come back early in the new year, if there is not a lull in the bombing and a return to the negotiating table by that time.

Violence of this intensity for such ambiguous reasons cannot help but produce trouble in the Hill, if not a constitutional crisis, and even more violence in the streets. This was not what Nixon had planned for the beginning of his second term, but he has treated the Congress and the people with contempt and even made a mockery of the Christmas spirit in the process.

Hanoi as the Bombs Fell

By Michael Allen

(The following account of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was written for the U.S. newspaper *Newsday* by the Rev. Michael Allen, one of four American peace activists who arrived in Hanoi Dec. 16 with more than 500 letters for American prisoners of war. Allen, assistant dean of the Yale Divinity School, formerly was the rector of St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery, an Episcopalian church in Manhattan, where he established a reputation for involvement in social issues.)

HANOI.—It is Christmas Eve and in an hour Joan Baez and I will conduct a Christmas service. Afterwards, there will be mass at the cathedral and then a party. It could be beautiful, but the last six days have been horrible.

Monday afternoon (Dec. 18), we walked down Hanoi among the thousands of bicycles that crowd the streets. Children everywhere were smiling at us, playing in the streets of what still looks like a lovely French city.

Then, Monday night, the bombs fell. No one expected them in a stood on the balcony with a French reporter, watching tracer bullets and an occasional rocket cut across the sky.

Then, to the north, the sky grew red and smoke billowed against a full moon. Then the sky grew red to the west and I heard the sound of jets overhead. My own fear mounted and the Frenchman led me to the shelter. The sirens sounded again and again as wave after wave of bombs passed over. But the worst was around 5 a.m. when I was sure the hotel was next.

In a Village

Tuesday, we saw the first pilots captured during last week's bombing, apparently still in a state of shock. One had bandages around his head. They looked so confused, hurt and lost. We were no longer anonymous to them nor they to us.

Since then, the Vietnamese have shown us no more. They don't want to humiliate us, they say, and I believe them.

Afterwards, we saw the first site—the little village of Noc, west of the central city. Little shacks and rice paddies were all blown to bits and the ruins were still smoking from the fire. People were wandering about aimlessly, picking up their few belongings. I found it terrible and

very painful to see. Bombs fell again that night and through Friday.

Wednesday, we saw 12 prisoners of war. A bomb had fallen next to the camp and the ceilings of their rooms had caved in. I think they were as scared as we were. Joan and I conducted a brief Christmas service, took their names and promised to call their families.

But the worst was Friday when we saw Bao Mai Hospital—Hanoi's largest—totally destroyed. There were unexploded bombs here and there, and people were working to uncover the shelters where victims were still trapped. Some of the workers could hear their cries.

A Vietnamese man, helmet on his head, passed by. He had a notebook over his face to hide his tears. I was crying too.

The chief doctor talked to us in a voice touched with hysteria. No one will say how many died in the raid, but I am sure there were many. We saw collapsed buildings, rubble everywhere, enormous bomb craters—some enlarging those from a previous raid. And everywhere little groups of people standing, their faces blank with pain.

Most of the principal services in Hanoi are gone. There is almost no electricity for the city. The railroad station has been destroyed and the airport is only semi-operational. That afternoon we saw the village of Anduong. A housing project built in the '50s for working people was totally destroyed.

Bombs and Music

I saw an old man standing in the ruins of his house, putting on his coat and taking it off again endlessly, as if the ritual act could recreate his past. There were impassive faces but also many tears.

Friday night was supposed to be our going-away party, but it was interrupted by the bombs

The French Elections: Timetable for Change?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—To judge from the polls, France is rapidly heading for another Popular Front government and toward becoming the Chille of Western Europe. The latest poll gave the opposition Left a healthy eight-point lead over the majority, 46 to 38 percent, and showed the opposition centrists steady at 15 percent, apparently a sign that Gaullism without De Gaulle, if that's what it can be called, is losing its appeal.

According to Gaullist party leader Alain Peyrefitte the polls are scaring the people. Mr. Peyrefitte was accused himself by Socialist François Mitterrand of being the orchestrator of this scare campaign, but the Gaullist leader replied blandly that the polls alone were responsible for the scare, and for money that is flowing out of the country and the rise in the gold price.

The French press, largely unsympathetic to the Left, is helping things along with articles on the theme of What Will Happen When the Left Takes Over. One of these, published in the business magazine *L'Expansion* and reprinted in *L'Express*, the largest French newsmagazine, went into considerable detail on the impending catastrophe, labeling it an exercise in "political fiction." It reads like the scenario for a quasi-legal coup d'état.

The Scenario

The Left, taking advantage of the Communists' low profile and Gaullist mistakes, narrowly carries the March elections, winning control of the National Assembly by six votes. President Mitterrand, unwilling to let a Socialist or Communist prime minister, briefly tries to appoint a liberal Gaullist, Edgar Faure, but the new majority cannot accept him. Pompidou, discouraged, dissolves the Assembly, setting new elections two months later. In the interim money continues to flow over the Alps and, says the script, "peace is taken off and salaries with them."

France is in the throes of a constitutional crisis. The 1958 Gaullist constitution does not define how a president, who can name any government he cares to, is supposed to live with a hostile Assembly, to which any government is responsible.

Dissolution is the only hope. But in this case, to resume the *Expansion-Express* script, it does not work. The French vote again and the left picks up 18 more seats. The Gaullists are out. "Pompidou, disavowed, unsure of himself, resigns," it reads, and new presidential elections are set for the following month.

The Left wins again. Socialist Mitterrand, backed 52 percent to 35 for Gaullist Pierre Messmer and 13 percent for centrist Lecanuet. "The inflation rate, doubts, reserves dwindle, the Bourse collapses," continues the scenario, but production and employment hold steady, obviously not for long.

The Communists demand and get a \$200 minimum monthly wage, setting off more inflation.

It is the 1930s all over again. "Imports rise, exports fall, business, unsure, stops investment and lives from day to day." The downward spiral is inexorable.

The situation is so serious that "the prime minister and government decide not to leave on vacation," says the script. The prime minister, by the way, is Pierre Mendès-France, who serves as his own finance minister. Mitterrand, following De Gaulle's 1945 example, has refused to give the Communists the foreign, finance or defense ministries.

The denouement is rapidly approaching. Mitterrand, in extremis, halts the Front's program, devaluing the franc and blocking wages. L'Humanité, the Communist daily, banners the workers' refusal to accept this. There is a split in the Communists. The script stops. The rest is left to the reader's imagination. And the rest is not difficult to imagine.

It is a thrilling political reading, and reminds one a little of what could have happened in May, 1968, right down to dousing of the streets with tear gas. Only it is not very likely.

To begin with, it would take an electoral miracle for the Left, which now holds less than 100 of 487 seats, to win control of the Assembly.

This is at least in part due to gerrymandering, which, in the 1967 elections, for example, enabled the majority to win 344 seats with 42 percent of the vote, and the Communists to win only 73 seats with 21 percent. This gerrymandering is so blatant—it is calculated that each Communist deputy represents 150,000 voters and each UDRS deputy 77,000—that the Left's number one priority is to elect a legislature to draw up new electoral boundaries.

A much more plausible scenario would have had the Left closing the gap in March, proving its cohesion as an opposition force over the next two years and having Mr. Mitterrand—who won 45 percent against Gen. de Gaulle in 1965—win the next presidential race in 1971. In all probability, this is the plan favored by Mr. Mitterrand.

A victory by the Left is only an outside possibility next March; more probable is that neither the Left nor the majority will win control, as almost happened in 1967, and that the opposition centrists, the *Reformateurs de Lécannet* and *Servan-Schreiber*, hold the balance with their 15 percent.

One Day

But if it does not come as it must in any democracy, when the opposition wins. The question then will be whether France collapses, as the scenario would have us believe, or whether it is possible for president and Assembly of different persuasions to live together.

There are those who think that a real political opposition is a very salutary thing. It can be argued that what France needs is the concept of "loyal opposition," which while opposing the government accepts the system, and that the French leftist opposition historically does not. But if the polls are to be believed, Frenchmen, at least for the moment, are ready to put their money on the opposition, and try their luck with its loyalty.

In any case, there are fewer and fewer political analysts here who still believe that in a Popular Front government the Communists would eat the others. The Communists, goes the more modern thinking, would be kept in line by the president's power to dissolve the Assembly, and rally public opinion with a "Red scare," as De Gaulle did in 1958.

The March elections could very well be a watershed in French politics no matter who wins. The 1968 elections, which gave the majority 571 out of 487 seats, was hardly representative of France, and the current polls are likely closer to the truth.

But it is a mistake to think that an opposition victory after 15 years of Gaullism would bring holocaust. The Gaullist constitution, concentrating power in the presidency, assures the contrary. And there is no reason to think that he could not, as so many American presidents have, work with the opposition.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

Chile Denounces Press Reports

Survivors to Answer 'Cannibalism' Charge

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27.—A Uruguayan diplomat said today that the 18 Uruguayans who survived 10 weeks after a plane crash in the Andes would issue a statement after they return to Montevideo this weekend, presumably concerning the reports that they stayed alive by eating some of the dead passengers.

Relatives and a government official denounced today the allegations of cannibalism.

In Montevideo, the mother of a survivor said of the reports: "It's a lie. It's criminal action even to print such reports." Sara Francois added that "something that looked like a miracle from heaven" should not be "distorted with this kind of report."

Her son, Roberto, is one of three survivors who flew home ahead of the others. Mrs. Francois said she would not tell him about the reports because "you can imagine the horrible pain such a thing might cause him."

A statement issued by the secretary-general of the Chilean government, Aisenio Popin, noted there were "numerous reports in relation to the supposed case of cannibalism," and said the government "profoundly regrets these reports that are not fundamentally serious and cause grave harm. It deplores, at the same time, the sensationalism shown that affects a group of

citizens from a friendly country who, because of their unfortunate situation, are deserving of our highest consideration."

The statement called on "all national information media to abstain from speculation over this case."

Made 'Solemn Pact'

Cesar Charlone, the Uruguayan chargé d'affaires in Santiago, said the survivors had made a "solemn pact" to say nothing until they had all returned to Uruguay. There, he said, they planned to make a joint statement. Until then, he said, they will remain in isolation in their hotel rooms.

The allegations of cannibalism began circulating shortly after news was received last weekend that the 18 survived the crash high on an icy Andes slope.

The chief of the rescue squad which first reached the site of the crash said yesterday he found evidence of cannibalism in and around the wreckage of the plane, on a 13,500-foot slope of Tingulirica Volcano, about 120 miles from Santiago.

There were 45 persons aboard the Uruguayan Air Force F-27 turboprop that crashed Oct. 13. The passengers were players on a Montevideo rugby team, their relatives and fans.

Guillermo Silva, chief of the rescue squad, said complete details of the rescue crew's findings had

been presented to Chilean and Uruguayan authorities.

Report Quoted

Mr. Silva's acknowledgment of evidence of cannibalism was made following publication in La Segunda, a Santiago newspaper, of what was described as the rescue team's secret report. It printed the story under a headline reading: "May God Forgive Them. Justifiable Cannibalism."

La Segunda, quoting the report, said the only bodies found intact at the wreckage site were those of three men and three women. The other 23 bodies, it said, showed obvious evidence of cannibalism. It also quoted the report as saying:

"In order to survive for 70 days in the Andes, the injured aboard the Uruguayan airplane had to eat the flesh of their companions."

It said a medical student, using razor blades he guarded in a box, cut up and rationed out parts of the bodies.

Mrs. Domitila Paez, whose son Carlos was among the survivors, branded the report as "the foulest lie I have ever heard in my life."

Other parents wept when they heard the report.

Theologian's Viewpoint

ROME, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—A prominent Roman Catholic theologian said today it was justifiable to eat a human corpse in cases where it was essential to survive.

Father Gino Concetti, who frequently writes for the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, was commenting for the Catholic news agency, ASCA, on allegations of cannibalism surrounding the survivors of the air disaster in the Andes.

"If the facts took place as narrated by the survivors, even from the theological and ethical point of view, the action cannot be branded as cannibalism," Father Concetti wrote.

He said that even though the body was destined to rise again, the church taught that a corpse had no rights in itself except by the will of relatives of the dead person, or the will of the person before death. Since the living person had duties to fulfill to the community, "it seems to us justifiable on the ethical plane that the survivors of the crashed plane fed to survive on the corpses of their comrades in misfortune, granted... that there was no other food to evade certain death," Father Concetti said.

"The action is only apparently cannibalistic: the necessity and the priority right to survive deprive it of any negative element," he added.



Interior of bus after collision with cattle truck in which force of impact ripped seats from their moorings.

19 Are Killed in New Mexico As Truck Hits a Church Bus

PORT SUMNER, N.M., Dec. 27 (AP).—A truck loaded with cattle jackknifed on a narrow bridge near here last night and slammed into a bus carrying a church youth group. Authorities said 19 persons were killed and 16 injured.

The young people were from the Woodlawn Baptist Church in Austin, Texas.

An ambulance driver, Harvey Siham, said the bus "was hit hard enough so that the front end was pushed about halfway through the bus like an accordion. It was torn all to pieces."

Some of the injured were not removed from the wreckage of

the bus for as long as two hours after the accident.

State police said the cattle truck apparently struck the bridge railing and its trailer swung into the path of the bus.

Israelis Warned Of Letter Bombs

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The national police said today they had received reports that Arab guerrillas plan to send more letter and parcel bombs to Israel. The public was warned to watch mail carefully.

"The terrorist organizations have been reported planning to send such devices during the holiday season, when the quantity of mail would presumably make it more difficult for security officials to spot them," said Mordechai Tavor, the police spokesman.

Mr. Tavor said that explosive devices could be en route, because of the holiday mail crush.

His previous warning was issued shortly after a Jerusalem restaurant received a letter bomb Nov. 9 that had been sent from New Delhi. It was disarmed.

Cosmos-541 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched unmanned satellite Cosmos-541, the Tass press agency said.

Obituaries

Gen. Bissell, Briefed Truman on A-Bomb

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Major Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, 76, a World War I ace who was aviation officer on Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's staff in China early in World War II and then commanded the 10th Air Force from New Delhi, died Sunday in the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Friends said that when the late President Harry S. Truman took office on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, it was Gen. Bissell, then chief of the Army's intelligence section, who briefed the new President on the immediate availability of the atomic bomb.

After World War I Gen. Bissell served on the staff of Army Air Force chief Brig. Gen. William Mitchell.

Night Flight

On the night of Aug. 3-4, 1922, he made the first flight in darkness from Washington to New York. Landing lights were installed at Mitchell Field, Long Island, and ground personnel fired colored rockets "which proved of great aid to Lt. Bissell in picking out the field," The New York Times reported.

In 1924 he was an advance agent making arrangements for the Army's first round-the-world flight. After graduating from the Army's Command and General Staff School and the War College in the 1930s, he taught at the Naval War College and joined the War Plans Division of the War Department, general staff shortly before World War II.

Robert H. Gore Sr.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP).—Robert H. Gore Sr., 86, former newspaper owner and governor of Puerto Rico from 1933 to 1934, died yesterday. He owned the R. H. Gore Co. and the Institutional Insurance Co. of America and built a fortune selling insurance with newspaper subscriptions.

John Provenzano

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27 (AP).—John Provenzano, 75, veteran jazz clarinetist, died here yesterday.

Known as Johnny Zano when he helped export jazz upriver to Chicago in 1918, his career spanned the early years of the 20th century.

In a note written to his family shortly before his death, Mr. Provenzano asked:

"Give me a nice funeral. Lots of flowers. Buy a few bottles of New Orleans whiskey and offer everybody a drink on me. That's it, see you later."

Mr. Provenzano played locally before coming on the road and settling in Chicago. His band was known as "Johnny Zano and His Rhythm Kings." Ill health forced his return here in 1952.

Boyan Bulgarev

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Boyan Bulgarev, 78, one of the longest-serving members of the Bulgarian Communist party's Politburo, died yesterday, the official news agency BTA reported from Sofia today.

Mr. Bulgarev, a Communist since 1930, was sentenced to death twice and jailed for seven years in the 1950s following an abortive Communist uprising in Bulgaria. He went to Moscow after his release and worked in the Communist International.

He became an active partisan leader during World War II and developed close ties with Yugoslav Communists.

After the purge following the break between Stalin and Yugoslav President Tito, Mr. Bulgarev fell into disgrace in 1955. He was rehabilitated after the late Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalinism in 1956.

Duke Dimitri de Beauxharnais

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (AP).—Duke Dimitri Leuchtenberg de Beauxharnais, 74, a direct descendant of the Empress Josephine of France, died here Christmas Day after a short illness.

The son of Prince Eugene de Beauxharnais, he was born in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, and served with the Imperial Cavalry during the Russian revolution.

Following the collapse of the czarist regime, the duke took up residence at a family seat in Bavaria. He emigrated to Canada in 1931.

Settling in St. Sauveur, in the Laurentians north of Montreal, the duke, an ardent outdoorsman, set up the area's first ski school and ski trails. He also charted trails in the Rocky Mountains.

Haakon Hamre

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Prof. Haakon Hamre, 88, who held high Norwegian and Icelandic decorations for his work as a linguist, has died here.

He taught Norwegian and Old Icelandic at the University of California here for 20 years and was an expert on the dialects of western Scandinavia.

Prof. Hamre was chairman of the Department of Scandinavian Culture at the University of California at Berkeley from 1960 to 1966 and assistant dean of the

College of Letters and Science from 1958 to 1970. He was a former chairman of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies in the United States.

Lawrence Brown

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Lawrence Brown, 78, composer, vocalist and pianist, who had been an accompanist for Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes, died Sunday in Harlem Hospital.

Mr. Brown had made more than 400 arrangements of Negro spirituals and folk songs. He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 29, 1893, the son of a former slave, and studied music in Boston and composition at Trinity College in London.

Paul Heinicke

TEANECK, N.J., Dec. 27 (AP).—Paul Heinicke, 57, founder and president of SESAC, Inc., a composers' copyright organization, has died here.

A native of Halle, Germany, Mr. Heinicke came to the United States with his parents at the age of 11. He helped many European composers and musical performers to get established in the United States.

In 1941, Mr. Heinicke founded the Society of European Stage Authors and Composers (SESAC). The base of the performance-rights organization was broadened in later years to include American arrangers and composers. The organization estimates that it holds about 300,000 copyrights.

Anthony Szapary

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Count Anthony Szapary, 66, a founder of the Hungarian National Sports Federation, died Sunday at his home here.

Count Szapary was the husband of the former Countess Sylvia Sechenyi, a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and a descendant of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Appeal by Attackers Of Hassan Rejected

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court last night rejected an appeal by 11 air force officers and enlisted men sentenced to death by firing squad for trying to shoot down an airliner carrying King Hassan of Morocco. The condemned men now have final recourse to asking for a royal pardon. They were among 43 servicemen convicted last month for complicity in the August assassination attempt.

Bandits Flee Armored Truck After Guns, Ax, Bomb Fail

MARSEILLES, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A gang of 10 attacked an armored truck here yesterday with machine-gun fire, an ax, a dump truck and explosives in a vain attempt to grab 1.3 million francs, the police said.

As three guards huddled inside the truck, the hooded bandits rammed it with the dump truck, blasted it with plastic explosives, hacked at it and fired at it.

But the armored truck, fresh from a bank collection, withstood the assault and the gang finally fled after the guards shot back through slits in the armor plating.

The attack took place in the morning when one of the bandits, driving a heavy-duty dump truck stolen from a nearby construction site, rammed the armored vehicle on a narrow country road and immobilized it by wedging wooden blocks under the wheels.

Nine accomplices soon arrived and the gang began trying to break into the truck when the

three guards refused to leave the vehicle.

First they attached a plastic charge to the rear door, but the explosion merely did minor damage to the steel plates.

Next, one of the bandits attacked the reinforced windshield with an ax, but only managed to chip off a few specks of the bulletproof material.

Then some of the highwaymen slid beneath the van to shoot through what they thought would be its soft underbelly, but the bullets just bounced off.

As the truck's alarm echoed across the countryside, the despairing bandits began spraying it with their machine guns.

At this time, the guards also opened fire with machine guns through slits in the armor plating.

The driver, Daniel Courbet, later told police that the gang fled at this point. The police found the gang's cars abandoned farther away with blood spattered on the seats, suggesting one or more of the outlaws was wounded.

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NEW YORK

Eva Hesse—Beyond Visual Gratification

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Eva Hesse exhibition, which Linda Shearer has organized at the Guggenheim Museum, is an event of considerable interest. It brings us the work of a young artist who was deeply involved in the innovations and experiments of the 1960s. It provides us with our first comprehensive account of a brilliant career cut short by death, and at the same time, illuminates some of the difficult aesthetic questions that acted as spur to that career.

Eva Hesse died in 1970 at the age of 34. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1936, the daughter of Jewish parents, and came to New York with her family in 1939. She grew up in Washington Heights. Between 1952 and 1959, she studied at Pratt Institute, the Art Students League, Cooper Union, and Yale University, where she took her degree. She was married for a

time to the sculptor Tom Doyle, and lived for two years, 1964-65, in West Germany, where she was given an exhibition (in Düsseldorf) in 1968. She returned to New York in the fall of 1968, and died of a brain tumor less than five years later.

Last Years

The Guggenheim exhibition is entirely concentrated on the last five years of the artist's life, and includes 81 works—52 of them listed as sculpture, the remainder drawings. I am not sure that sculpture is the best term for indicating what it was Eva Hesse was especially concerned to create in these last crucial years of her life, but I know of no better term. The artist herself once commented in one of her notes on her own work that "a lot of my sculpture could be called painting and a lot of it could be called nothing—a thing or an object or any new word you want to give it because they aren't traditional."

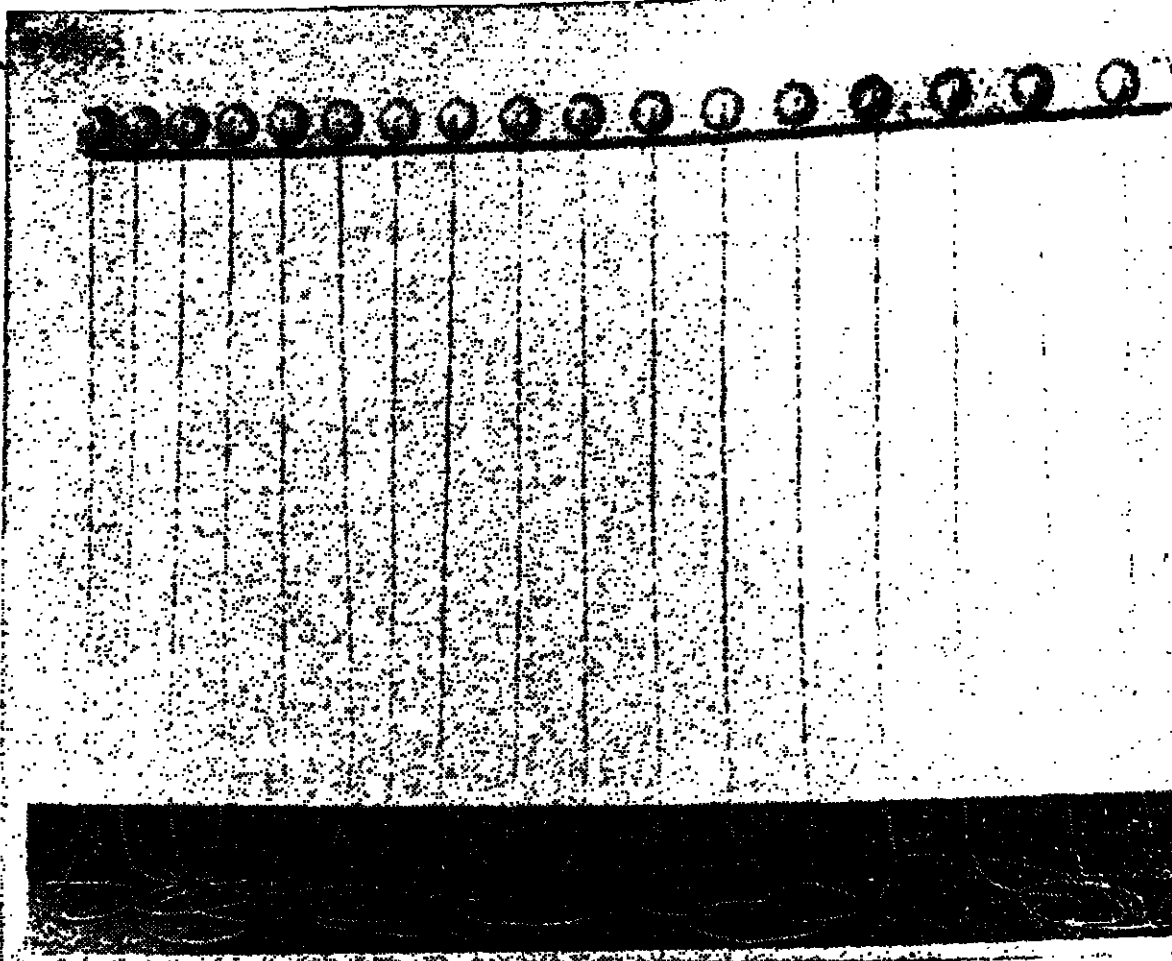
If, since Eva Hesse first began to produce this work in the '60s, we have all grown more accustomed to such incursions of the "non-sculptural" into the realm of sculpture, the essential ambiguity she spoke of still remains. For it is this difficulty in placing her work a matter of idle categories. It goes to the heart of the way we experience her work—to what we might call the pathos of its affective powers. For, it seems to me, what we have in Eva Hesse's most ambitious work is a repository of forms that have exiled themselves from the realm of painting, where they had lost the power to define new emotions, and yet remained curiously homeless in the world beyond painting. It is precisely this suggestion of homelessness of forms that have abandoned the security of pictorial space, yet do not remain securely fixed in the "real" space defined by sculptural objects—that accounts, I think, for the special feeling one associates with her work.

Beyond Categories

We cannot hope to understand this difficult work without some knowledge of the art history of the '60s, yet in historical terms, too, her art remains. It is precisely this suggestion of a repetition of a single form, as in "Accretion" (1968), or in the elaboration of a single form, as in "Expanded Expansion" (1969), without any concessions to conventional notions of the monumental.

These materials offered another advantage as well—they permitted the artist to work more or less as a painter works, adding, altering, revising and improvising, while remaining outside the limits of painting. They offered the possibility of making large, room-size sculptural constructions

Eva Hesse's "Addendum" (1967) is made of painted papier-mâché, wood and cords. It is 5 by 119 by 6 inches. Total height with cords is 24 1/2 inches.



that are without the least trace of constructivist form or technology. It is this very freedom from constructivist form that is one of the notable attributes of Eva Hesse's sculpture, and one of the things, too, that makes her work so difficult for eyes that have been trained to expect of abstract sculpture, if not a rehearsal of constructivist logic, at least some easily perceived moral equivalent.

It is enormously interesting, of course, that the artist's drawings

drawings betray a certain impatience with it. The 1960s are already beginning to acquire a historical distance for us, and the scholars will soon be foot-noting its every innovation and controversy. The career of Eva Hesse is a vivid reminder of what, for a new generation of abstract artists, the issues of the '60s were, and of how fast and open-minded an artist needed to be in order to keep up with the momentum of the time and yet remain beyond

the reach of the quickly established sects each innovation left in its wake. She was remarkably distant, intelligent and independent, and the exhibition which Linda Shearer has brought to the Guggenheim does her justice. Miss Shearer has also, with the collaboration of Robert Pincus-Witten, produced an excellent catalogue. The exhibition remains on view through Feb. 11, and will then travel to museums in Buffalo, Chicago, Houston and Pasadena.

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LONDON

The Proportions Are Right In BBC-TV's 'Falstaff'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 27 (NYT)—The BBC-2 telecast of Verdi's "Falstaff" last night left one wondering whether John Culshaw, head of music for BBC-TV, and Basil Coleman, the director, have made a great step forward toward solving the manifold and vexing problems of televising opera, or whether "Falstaff" just happens to lend itself to television.

A bit of each, probably. The basic problem of opera in television is proportion, the difficulty of reducing the panorama of a theater production to the dimensions of a small screen. It has been exacerbated in most operatic telecasts, productions, particularly those recently made in Hamburg, Berlin and Salzburg, by merciless close-ups of singers in action,

which only further distort what is, at best, a distortion. This "Falstaff" brings one closer to the singers than one is accustomed to be in the opera house, but it stops well short of the microscopic dermatological and dental exploration that has made so many opera telecasts seem more clinical than musical or theatrical.

"Falstaff," on the other hand, is one of the most intimate of operas, and was so conceived by Verdi and Boito, his librettist. Unwanted proximity, accordingly, is less distracting and disturbing than it tends to be in the typical heroic, epic opera. The absence of extended arias and big set pieces helps, too. They tend to hold up action on the television screen, to invite restlessness in the camera, and to seem longer than they really are. "Falstaff" is a musical conversation piece. Even Ford's great monologue is not an aria in any conventional sense.

Another Asset

This BBC production has a further invaluable asset in two familiar and masterly characterizations, Sir Geraint Evans's Falstaff and Regina Resnik's Mistress Quickly. Apparently at ease with a reasonably fluent English



Sir Geraint Evans as Falstaff and Regina Resnik as Mistress Quickly in the BBC-2 production of Verdi's opera.

translation by Eric Crozier and Joan Cross, they give a memorable demonstration of how to work from the spirit rather than the letter of precise musical notation, and to achieve a convincing conversational flow without violating melodic line and harmonic structure. Not all their colleagues are so successful.

The orchestration does not come off so well, which is a considerable loss in this most orchestral of Verdi's operas. Television focuses attention upon the singers in any case, and the imbalance is exaggerated by the relative infidelity of most television sets. But this is, all in all, a delightful production, charmingly costumed and colored in the Windsor setting, and with the English Chorus, and her Orchestra flexibly conducted by James Lockhart.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT)—This is how critics rate the new stage productions:

"The Sunshine Boys," a new Neil Simon comedy at the Broadway Theatre, about two former vaudeville stars preparing a television spectacular, got favorable reviews from The New York Times and the Associated Press. Gilvane Barnes, reporting for The Times, praised: "This is a lovely play, extraordinarily funny, extraordinarily loving and offering an insight into a fading era of American show business. I found it hilarious, but also very touching. Mr. Simon has finally gotten his tears crystallized and come out as a really serious writer." The cast of the new production is "exemplary," Barnes continued. "Jack Albertson as the heartbroken comic never puts a line wrong. His acerbic partner, Sam Levene, is as tough as village chewing gum, and yet with a sort of credible lovability. Lewis J. Stadlen as the long-suffering nephew made the decent transition between tough and sweet."

AP critic William Glover wrote: "Neil Simon, the fastest man with a laugh on Broadway, scores another comic bullseye with 'The Sunshine Boys.' It's bright, glowing entertainment."



Roscoe Mercer ... Europe 1.

and his hands jab home his points. "I have to lead my listeners into their own music. Of course I never plan my show out in advance, but I do have to lead them into something. "I might start with a little Dylan, then some Aretha Franklin followed by Michael Ferguson. You dig? I have led them into Michael's work. You see, I go by feel, that is why I cannot prepare my show." The response to the program is good. People will sometimes call in to ask a question or to request a song, although more often they will write in. "The reaction to my show is very important. About 30 percent of my efforts and work are probing my listeners. I put on new music or I talk to them to find out how they feel. The other 80 percent is in response to what I have felt."

Hitler's Car
SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Dec. 27 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's 1938 Mercedes-Benz car, the one he used in parades, will be auctioned here on Jan. 6, along with 80 other cars, mostly vintage models.

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PARIS

An American Disk Jockey Abroad

By Cabell Bruce

PARIS (NYT)—Roscoe Mercer, one of America's top disk jockeys, who grew up with the street gangs and the brawls in Harlem, is living and working in Paris but he is not in exile.

"Hell, I can't use the excuse that I am black. I made it big with the whites despite my color, and I earned good money and paid my taxes. So I had no reason to leave America because of race tension. Sure, there were those who bothered me, but they'll never make it anywhere. It's not a racial question, simply an economic one," Mr. Mercer said.

Leaning across a large wooden table in his dining room, with his Rhodesian ridgeback, Bash, crouching in a sphinx position

at his side and his 4-year-old daughter, Melissa, in his lap, Mr. Mercer talked about his job in Paris with the radio station Europe 1, where he broadcasts from 1 to 3 a.m. daily. His last job was for WNEW-TV in New York; he left there in March.

"There were personal reasons for coming to Europe, principally because my wife Lila—more is Swedish, and we wanted to spend some time in Europe. The thing is that people forget that I am American and feel so. Why, I cried when they burned Babe Ruth's No. 3 at Yankee Stadium. It was familiar to me."

"Being in Paris is like investigating a new person. I do not consider that I have left the United States, rather that I have been displaced geographically. From here I feel and understand America better. And then naturally I have discovered many beautiful things. When I was a child I remember my neighborhood bakery which suddenly disappeared and was replaced by the supermarket—now I have rediscovered it."

When he arrived in Paris eight months ago, Europe 1 officials asked him to broadcast in English. "I found it so ridiculous, man. After all, I am working in France, and my listeners are French-speaking. So I told them that I was going to broadcast in French. That way I learn

French, and my listeners can follow my progress." The station managers thought English would be easier for him: "I earned my reputation broadcasting in English, and that is what they are after. I just told them that I wanted to earn my reputation here in French."

Mr. Mercer is fascinated by the novelty of working here. Up to now he had not known much about French music and performance. "The problem is that the French have a complex about their own music. Just about all the records I found in the studio when I arrived were American or English. I had to ask for all the French 45s to be brought out. Incredible. A lot of people think it's more chic to listen to American artists than to Michel Polnareff, for instance."

He was asked not long ago by a friend to go and listen to a group called Triangle. "He was almost apologetic, man, so I figured the group probably was not going to be much, but I went anyway. Well, once I heard them, I realized that they had a tremendous amount of talent, and I told them so. But they would not believe me," Mr. Mercer said.

Equal Exposure
During his two-hour show Mr. Mercer tries to give equal exposure to French and foreign groups. As he talks, Roscoe becomes more and more involved.

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الطريق إلى الجنة

BP Unit's Sale Gives Parent 'Elbow Room'

May Enable It to Delay Drawing on Bank Loan

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—British Petroleum has gained further "operational elbow room" over the next four to five years as a result of its big transaction with Overseas Petroleum Corp. (OPC) of Japan, BP officials said today.

Under the agreement, BP, as previously reported, is selling OPC a 30 percent interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas for \$780 million payable over the next 18 months.

The agreement brings to almost \$2 billion the total sum that is due BP or that it can draw from banks over the next two years, the officials said.

With such resources at its disposal, the officials said, they expect to hear less speculative comment about BP's allegedly tight cash position.

Even before the agreement with the Japanese group was concluded, BP, "contrary to persistent reports," was not experiencing a short-term liquidity problem, the officials said.

They described as incorrect one broker's report early this month that BP's "liquidity position is likely to be once again rather unhealthy and some sort of fund raising looks unavoidable."

Even after the poor trading conditions which BP experienced in 1972, its cash position at year's end is likely to be about the same as a year earlier, the officials said.

This estimate, they said, does not include the payment of \$130 million which the company is due to receive later this week from the Japanese group as the first of several installments.

In addition to the \$780 million due from the Japanese group, BP also has a \$100-million standby facility with a group of banks and a \$70-million financing arrangement with a group of financial institutions for development of its Forties Field in the North Sea.

The officials said BP may decide to use the proceeds from the transaction with OPC to finance much of next year's costs of its Forties Field development and reschedule for later drawing the \$70-million facility.

Under the Forties Field financing arrangement, the money is to be advanced to BP as required to meet development costs.

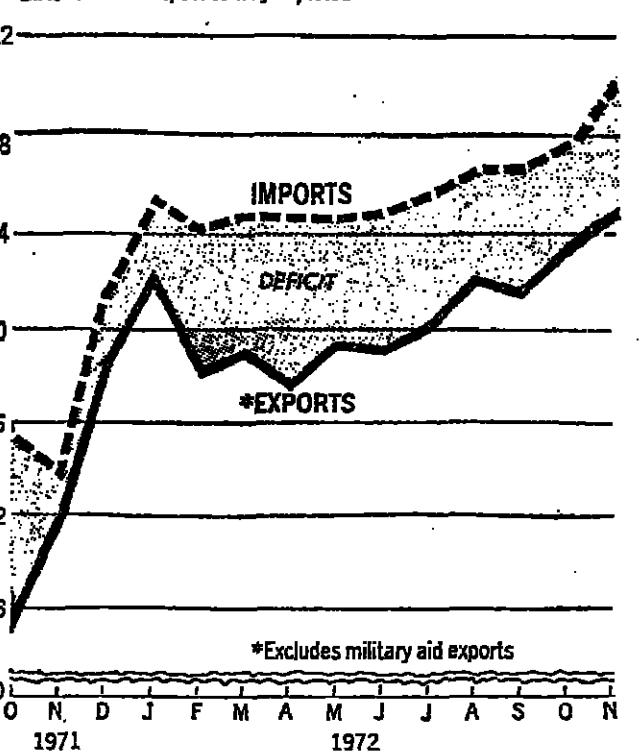
One Dollar—
LONDON (AP)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Dec. 27, 1972	Previous	Today
Bomb. (fr. per \$)	235.13	234.66
Br. (p. 100)	44.41-44	44.33-34
Belg. fr. (fr. 100)	44.12-14	44.12-14
Deutsche mark	3.295	3.1997
Dutch guilder	6.8027-27	6.7440-50
Escudo	26.78-38	26.78-38
Fr. (fr. 100)	5.125-132	5.103-105
Gr. (dr. 100)	5.115-125	5.091-106
Guinea	2.290-10	2.228-95
Irish pound	4.20	4.30
Italian	60.20	59.20
Lira	61.48-47	61.48-48
Polish	22.12-14	21.16-17
Schilling	4.740-15	4.740-15
Sw. krona	5.7575-80	5.7523-35
Swiss franc	202.35	201.10

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UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



U.S. Trade Deficit Widens, 11-Month Outflow a Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The U.S. trade deficit took a sharp turn for the worse in November, mainly because of record-high imports, the Commerce Department said today.

The department said the deficit reached \$559.2 million last month—a deterioration from October's deficit of \$415 million. This brought the deficit for the first 11 months of 1972 to a seasonally adjusted \$5.8 billion, easily making it the worst year in international commerce in the history of the United States.

The report cast doubt on administration claims that the trade deficit had turned around and was showing real signs of improvement.

The department said that imports climbed 5.2 percent in the month to \$5,027 billion, topping the previous record by \$248 million set in October. Exports were valued at \$4,468 billion, 2.4 percent above the October total.

November's deficit is the largest since April, when it reached \$699.4 million. In November 1971, imports exceeded exports by \$218.4 million.

For the first 11 months of 1972, imports on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate basis were \$55.4 billion—about 21 percent above the 1971 total of \$45.8 billion. Exports were at an annual rate of \$49.7 billion, about 12 percent above the 1971 total. Last year's trade deficit amounted to \$1.93 billion.

Leading Indicators Rise

The department also reported that the composite average of leading economic indicators rose 1.9 percent in November, to 150.4 percent of the 1967 average.

The gain in the index, which often foreshadows broad movements in the economy, was the largest since August when it rose 2.2 percent.

The October increase, previously reported as 0.6 percent, was revised slightly downward to 0.5 percent.

Assistant Commerce Secretary

Harold Passer commented that "in recent months the leading indicators have continued to rise at a relatively rapid pace in contrast to the usual tendency to level out after expanding for about a year and a half."

He said that "the sustained upturn in the index reinforces the generally accepted view that the economy will continue to expand rapidly in 1973."

Mr. Passer noted that six of the eight indicators available for November at this time showed improvement. Moving unfavorably were contracts and orders for plant and equipment and building permits. The strongest improvement was recorded by common stock prices and industrial materials prices.

The index is currently about 33 percent above its October 1970 level, just before the beginning of the current economic recovery.

French Prices Up 6% in Month

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The cost of living in France rose 0.6 percent in November to put the inflation rate at 6.5 percent for the first eleven months of the year, it was announced today.

The rise was a marked drop on the October figure of 0.9 percent.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing brought in a series of new credit restrictions after the October figure was reported and further measures to try to stem inflation will be introduced Jan. 1.

Among these is a 5.5 billion franc loan that the government intends to float to soak up money in circulation. It is expected to carry a 7 percent coupon.

Mr. Stein said the administration has completed its formal meetings with various economic groups in an effort to seek ideas about the form of next year's wage-price control program.

He gave few hints about the shape of the controls next year but indicated that government, business and labor are concerned about the "administrative burdens imposed on companies and labor unions" by the controls as well as the delays that firms and unions often encounter in receiving decisions from the control bodies.

Mr. Stein also noted that, in the course of consultations, business has complained loudly about the Price Commission's profit-margin restrictions but he did not indicate what, if anything, the administration will do about it.

U.S. Targets On Economy Will Be Met

President's Adviser Gives Cheery Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—The President's Council of Economic Advisers said today that latest reports indicate the administration's forecast of a \$100 billion increase in the gross national product will be met this year.

In a year-end statement on the economy, the CEAs said the 5 percent increase in real output and a 3.5 percent increase in prices, as measured by the GNP deflator—both administration targets—would be met.

The council said that economic progress would continue in 1973. It said that the strength of consumer spending, high rates of housing starts and of new orders for manufactured goods, reports of business intentions to invest, the stimulating influence of the federal budget and the steady rise in the money supply should raise output and employment and reduce unemployment further.

Prospects Bright
The prospects are also good for another year of combining rapid expansion and a reduced rate of inflation, it said.

The statement added that while the prospects were good they were not assured and restraint in federal budget policy would be required to prevent the current healthy expansion from blowing off in an inflationary boom.

The chairman of the CEAs, Herbert Stein, told a press conference that he hoped there would be no legislative ceiling imposed on interest rates. "I do not believe we will have such a control," he said.

Meanwhile, more commercial banks, including the nation's largest—Bank of America—raised their prime lending rate to 6 percent from 5.5 percent.

He suggested that if such a ceiling were imposed there would be difficulty in obtaining credit.

Gives Few Hints

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ENI Unit Finds Oil

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP)—Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) today announced that its subsidiary has discovered oil in the Zagros Mountains of Iran in partnership with National Iranian Oil Co. The discovery, ENI said, would make it commercially feasible to develop two other small discoveries in the same area, which it described as "very promising."

At both ends, deep-sea loading and unloading terminals are planned. Original plans called for a Suez-sea terminal with three single buoy moorings capable of discharging oil from super tankers of up to 250,000 tons. On the Alexandria side, plans called for five single buoy moorings.

Deep-Sea Loading
The main advantage of the pipeline, its Egyptian proponents say, is that super tankers from the Gulf could come as far as Suez and the bulk would be broken down to go into smaller tankers capable of sailing into the various European ports of the Mediterranean which cannot accommodate super tankers.

Even a re-opened Suez Canal could not accommodate super tankers. To do so, an entirely new canal would have to be built paralleling the existing one, the experts say.

War May Alter U.S. Outlook in '73

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT)—From late October through early December a wave of ebullience swept the American business and financial community. The driving forces were Henry A. Kissinger's announcement that peace was "at hand," the re-election of President Nixon, the upsurge of business plans for investment and the anticipation of improving political and economic relations with the Communist world.

Then in mid-December came Mr. Kissinger's news conference disclosing that the President was dissatisfied with the draft peace agreement and the resumption of full-scale bombing of North Vietnam.

Does this mean a significant worsening of the business outlook? In Washington, the top administration planners refuse to concede that it does. They insist that even the federal budget will not be affected.

Impact on Budget
The re-escalation of the bombing, according to some estimates, could add about \$600 million a month—an annual rate of more than \$7 billion a year—to the cost of the war.

In itself, this would boost the President's budget, and defeat his hopes of holding expenditures this year below a \$250-billion ceiling. It could also, if continued, play hob with the fiscal 1974 budget, which must be completed in the next few weeks.

However, budget planners are under pressure not to raise the still secret target for defense expenditures. Heavier outlays on more bombers, fighters and ammunition would be offset by a scaling down of research, development and procurement expenditures in the new budget. There would be a speed-up in the rate of closing domestic military bases.

Assumptions Undermined?
The administration is still proceeding on the assumption that 1973 will be a strong year for the economy, with gross national product likely to reach or exceed the gain of \$110 billion or more anticipated by most private economists.

The primary problem of economic management, as White House economists and the Federal Reserve Board have seen it up to now, has been to keep total demand from rising too rapidly and worsening the inflation.

But even if the changed picture on the war does not immediately show itself in the federal budget, it may undermine the administration's basic assumptions.

Expectations of an early peace had undoubtedly helped spur both the stock market and business spending on new plant and equipment. The cliché that "Peace is bullish" has been widely

accepted by the business and financial communities. If it turned out that the war would be indefinitely prolonged—an assumption that neither Washington nor Wall Street is yet willing to make—the impact would almost certainly be bearish.

Some observers believe the anxieties over Vietnam are already forcing a re-examination of some of the more troublesome aspects of the financial scene, especially what the bears call the absence of "liquidity" for the purchase of stocks, the continued skittishness of the public against getting back into the market, the possibility that Europeans will be hesitant about increasing their U.S. investments if the war drags on.

Some fear that a continuation of heavy bombing could derail Mr. Nixon's and business' hopes for expanding trade and investment with the Communist countries.

The strength of European protests over the bombing causes some to fear that the "Year of Europe," as Mr. Kissinger called it in the period when it seemed certain that Vietnam would soon be over, could prove to be a year of worsening rather than improving U.S.-European economic relations.

The Nixon administration does not have a legislative basis for reopening trade negotiations with the Europeans and Rep. Wilbur L. Mills, D.-Ark., the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has put Treasury Secretary George Shultz on notice that he intends to give tax reform a priority over trade legislation, in any case.

Policy May Be Misconceived
But the greatest single concern of the worriers is that administration policy may be misconceived to deal with the actual economic situation that may develop. If peace in Vietnam fades away, stronger fiscal restraint resulting from the budgetary holddown combined with slower growth of the money supply and rising interest rates could aggravate a more bearish business and consumer spending mood.

A worsened consumer mood as a result of a prolongation of the war could well mean a step up in the saving rate, with even steeper consequences for the gross national product.

Wall Street has already placed its bets on a strong and expanding business and financial expansion next year by loading up heavily on stocks. Understandably, heavy investors now have a major stake in sticking to the optimistic story on which they based their highly invested positions.

But the news from Paris, Washington, Saigon and Hanoi has produced nervous tension that the market could be facing a very different situation from the one that seemed so sure and so rosy only a few weeks ago.

Aimed at Those Privy to Investment Strategy

SEC Attacks 'Insider' Trading at Funds

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday proposed regulations designed to stop "insider" stock trading by the managers of mutual funds—or anyone else who has regular knowledge of what stocks a fund plans to buy or sell.

The proposals come nearly a decade after a giant study on the securities industry found evidence that some mutual fund "insiders"—people privy to the investing strategies of the funds—might be using this information to their own advantage.

Thus, if an "insider" knew that a mutual fund was about to buy a large block in ABC Widgets, the "insider" could buy in advance and profit if the big purchase by the mutual fund raised the stock's price. Likewise, a large sale of shares by a mutual fund could depress a stock's price and an early sale by an "insider" could lead to savings.

Extent of Trading Unclear
In its announcement, the SEC did not indicate the extent of such "insider" transactions.

A study in 1965—called the Report of the Special Study of the Securities Markets—found that about 15 percent of the "insiders" of 23 large mutual funds bought identical securities as the mutual funds during the same trading period; 8 percent, the study found, bought up to 15 days before the mutual fund purchased.

The study cautioned that many of the trades might have been motivated by other unrelated considerations. However, a 1966 study also found evidence of possible "insider" trading.

Yesterday, one SEC official said that actual instances of "insider" trading are probably rare. Robert Auger, president of the Investment Company Institute—a

major trade group for mutual funds—denied any widespread practice of insider trading.

Under the new proposals, "access persons" to a mutual fund would generally be barred from buying or selling, "directly or indirectly," any stock that is:

- "Currently being purchased or sold" by the mutual fund;
- "Being considered for purchase or sale" by the mutual fund.

• "Being recommended or about to be recommended" by an investment adviser to the mutual fund for purchase or sale. (Many brokerage houses have established mutual funds and then act as official investment "advisers" to the fund, deciding what purchases or sales should be made.)

U.S. Weighing Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today that the Nixon administration is giving intensive consideration to the international trade legislation to be sent to Congress in 1973.

He indicated that the administration probably would recommend a comprehensive trade bill incorporating a number of proposals including lower tariff for goods from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

Mr. Shultz, who is the administration's top policy official on international as well as domestic economic questions, said that the case for expanded trade is unassailable, but the United States is determined to go after those problems where international trade is not fair to this country.

He confirmed that he has held discussions with U.S. labor leaders about trade legislation, but declined to say specifically what sort of a trade-off might be worked out to ease AFL-CIO demands for congressional approval of the Burke-Hartke bill, or other restrictive trade legislation. It was apparent from his comments, however, that Mr. Shultz has discussed liberalizing the trade adjustment assistance provisions of the 1962 Trade Act. He said that, from the labor point of view, an offer of more liberal trade adjustment benefits for displaced workers may not be much of a bargaining tool. He said that labor leaders want jobs for workers rather than government assistance when the jobs are taken away by import competition.

Egyptians Spur Suez-Mediterranean Pipeline

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (NYT)—The Egyptians are making headway at last after long delays on their project for a 200-mile double pipeline capable of carrying at least 80 million tons of crude oil annually from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

The pipeline, with deep sea terminals capable of accommodating super tankers at both ends, would be a partial substitute for the Suez Canal and later, after the canal opened—would supplement it.

Continental Oil a week ago signed a user's contract with Egypt committing itself to using the pipeline for 2.5 million tons annually.

Shell, which has had negotiating teams here twice previously, is again due on Friday and industry sources predict that this time it will sign a contract. The Shell commitment is expected to be for 7.5 million tons annually.

Big Commitments Likely
If the Shell deal comes off, the Egyptians will have commitments for 28 million tons annually—and good chances for the first time that others, notably the American majors who have been holding back, will come in.

So far, four companies have signed in addition to Continental: two French companies, C.F. Francaise des Petroles for 7.5 million tons and Elf for 3 million tons, as well as Mobil for 7.5 million tons.

The French companies came in first. The French generally have been blazing the trail of Suez—the name of the pipeline standing for Suez Mediter-

anean—and want to see it happen.

A French-led consortium of bankers agreed 18 months ago to finance the project whose cost was then estimated at about \$300 million.

Contract Specifies Users
But the bankers said they would sign the final agreement only after Egypt had lined up contracts with potential users guaranteeing a minimum annual flow of 80 million tons. And the oil companies were not rushing into the deal.

Negotiations with potential users have been difficult. One of the problems, experts say, is that the European bankers who offered to finance the project exacted stiff terms from the Egyptians who in turn have to pass the burden to potential users.

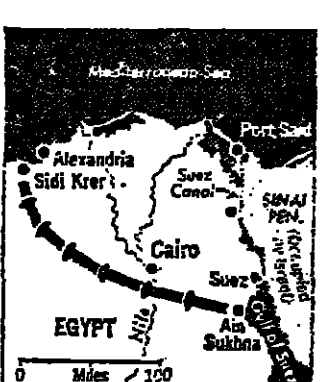
According to one source, the Egyptians have to get at least \$140 for each ton of oil the users are putting through the pipe. This, apparently is a stiff price as pipelines go. But if they accept less, there would be no profit for the Egyptians and hence no point in building the line, one expert said.

The \$140 per ton price minimum moreover was arrived at before the devaluation of the dollar.

Inflation Spurs Costs
In addition, plain inflation also has driven up the cost of building the line since Egypt first negotiated with the contractors that are to lay the pipe and build the terminals at both ends. The contractors now demand substantial increases over their original contracts.

Breakthrough Sought
The Egyptians hope that with one big U.S. company—Mobil—in, and one big European company, Shell, about to come in, there will be a breakthrough and that the other majors will follow.

Italian companies also have



Finally, the bankers requested from Egypt proof in the form of signed documents that would show that it had actually lined up the necessary users (contracts). This request displeased the oil companies, which are not in the habit of passing the contracts they sign around to strangers.

The big U.S. companies, notably Citicorp and Esso, have sent negotiators to Cairo on various occasions but are reported to be holding back. Amoco is in a special position, because it has concessions in Egypt. It has not been saying much but industry sources expect it to sign up once the total oil pledges get close to the 80-ton minimum.

Even a re-opened Suez Canal could not accommodate super tankers. To do so, an entirely new canal would have to be built paralleling the existing one, the experts say.

been negotiating and are expected to join eventually.

Some of the French, who constituted the opening edge, are distressed because they say that the late comers have been getting better deals from the Egyptians.

The pipeline, consisting of two parallel 42-inch lines, would go from Ain Sukhna, south of Suez, to Sidi Kret, some 20 miles west of Alexandria. It would arch to the south, crossing beneath the Nile south of Cairo. Its ultimate capacity would be about 120 million tons a year, achieved through the addition of a pumping station near Cairo.

At both ends, deep-sea loading and unloading terminals are planned. Original plans called for a Suez-sea terminal with three single buoy moorings capable of discharging oil from super tankers of up to 250,000 tons. On the Alexandria side, plans called for five single buoy moorings.

Deep-Sea Loading
The main advantage of the pipeline, its Egyptian proponents say, is that super tankers from the Gulf could come as far as Suez and the bulk would be broken down to go into smaller tankers capable of sailing into the various European ports of the Mediterranean which cannot accommodate super tankers.

Even a re-opened Suez Canal could not accommodate super tankers. To do so, an entirely new canal would have to be built paralleling the existing one, the experts say.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

11

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125e	74e	Darnest	13	10	74e	8	+
125f	74f	Darnest	13	10	74f	8	+
125g	74g	Darnest	13	10	74g	8	+
125h	74h	Darnest	13	10	74h	8	+
125i	74i	Darnest	13	10	74i	8	+
125j	74j	Darnest	13	10	74j	8	+
125k	74k	Darnest	13	10	74k	8	+
125l	74l	Darnest	13	10	74l	8	+
125m	74m	Darnest	13	10	74m	8	+
125n	74n	Darnest	13	10	74n	8	+
125o	74o	Darnest	13	10	74o	8	+
125p	74p	Darnest	13	10	74p	8	+
125q	74q	Darnest	13	10	74q	8	+
125r	74r	Darnest	13	10	74r	8	+
125s	74s	Darnest	13	10	74s	8	+
125t	74t	Darnest	13	10	74t	8	+
125u	74u	Darnest	13	10	74u	8	+
125v	74v	Darnest	13	10	74v	8	+
125w	74w	Darnest	13	10	74w	8	+
125x	74x	Darnest	13	10	74x	8	+
125y	74y	Darnest	13	10	74y	8	+
125z	74z	Darnest	13	10	74z	8	+
126a	75a	Darnest	13	10	75a	8	+
126b	75b	Darnest	13	10	75b	8	+
126c	75c	Darnest	13	10	75c	8	+
126d	75d	Darnest	13	10	75d	8	+
126e	75e	Darnest	13	10	75e	8	+
126f	75f	Darnest	13	10	75f	8	+
126g	75g	Darnest	13	10	75g	8	+
126h	75h	Darnest	13	10	75h	8	+
126i	75i	Darnest	13	10	75i	8	+
126j	75j	Darnest	13	10	75j	8	+
126k	75k	Darnest	13	10	75k	8	+
126l	75l	Darnest	13	10	75l	8	+
126m	75m	Darnest	13	10	75m	8	+
126n	75n	Darnest	13	10	75n	8	+
126o	75o	Darnest	13	10	75o	8	+
126p	75p	Darnest	13	10	75p	8	+
126q	75q	Darnest	13	10	75q	8	+
126r	75r	Darnest	13	10	75r	8	+
126s	75s	Darnest	13	10	75s	8	+
126t	75t	Darnest	13	10	75t	8	+
126u	75u	Darnest	13	10	75u	8	+
126v	75v	Darnest	13	10	75v	8	+
126w	75w	Darnest	13	10	75w	8	+
126x	75x	Darnest	13	10	75x	8	+
126y	75y	Darnest	13	10	75y	8	+
126z	75z	Darnest	13	10	75z	8	+
127a	76a	Darnest	13	10	76a	8	+
127b	76b	Darnest	13	10	76b	8	+
127c	76c	Darnest	13	10	76c	8	+
127d	76d	Darnest	13	10	76d	8	+
127e	76e	Darnest	13	10	76e	8	+
127f	76f	Darnest	13	10	76f	8	+
127g	76g	Darnest	13	10	76g	8	+
127h	76h	Darnest	13	10	76h	8	+
127i	76i	Darnest	13	10	76i	8	+
127j	76j	Darnest	13	10	76j	8	+
127k	76k	Darnest	13	10	76k	8	+
127l	76l	Darnest	13	10	76l	8	+
127m	76m	Darnest	13	10	76m	8	+
127n	76n	Darnest	13	10	76n	8	+

214	62	Fab Ind	45	6	75	7	71	9
215	63	Fab Ind	45	6	75	8	71	9
216	64	Fab Ind	45	6	75	9	71	9
217	65	Fab Ind	45	6	75	10	71	9
218	66	Fab Ind	45	6	75	11	71	9
219	67	Fab Ind	45	6	75	12	71	9
220	68	Fab Ind	45	6	75	13	71	9
221	69	Fab Ind	45	6	75	14	71	9
222	70	Fab Ind	45	6	75	15	71	9
223	71	Fab Ind	45	6	75	16	71	9
224	72	Fab Ind	45	6	75	17	71	9
225	73	Fab Ind	45	6	75	18	71	9
226	74	Fab Ind	45	6	75	19	71	9
227	75	Fab Ind	45	6	75	20	71	9
228	76	Fab Ind	45	6	75	21	71	9
229	77	Fab Ind	45	6	75	22	71	9
230	78	Fab Ind	45	6	75	23	71	9
231	79	Fab Ind	45	6	75	24	71	9
232	80	Fab Ind	45	6	75	25	71	9
233	81	Fab Ind	45	6	75	26	71	9
234	82	Fab Ind	45	6	75	27	71	9
235	83	Fab Ind	45	6	75	28	71	9
236	84	Fab Ind	45	6	75	29	71	9
237	85	Fab Ind	45	6	75	30	71	9
238	86	Fab Ind	45	6	75	31	71	9
239	87	Fab Ind	45	6	75	32	71	9
240	88	Fab Ind	45	6	75	33	71	9
241	89	Fab Ind	45	6	75	34	71	9
242	90	Fab Ind	45	6	75	35	71	9
243	91	Fab Ind	45	6	75	36	71	9
244	92	Fab Ind	45	6	75	37	71	9
245	93	Fab Ind	45	6	75	38	71	9
246	94	Fab Ind	45	6	75	39	71	9
247	95	Fab Ind	45	6	75	40	71	9
248	96	Fab Ind	45	6	75	41	71	9
249	97	Fab Ind	45	6	75	42	71	9
250	98	Fab Ind	45	6	75	43	71	9
251	99	Fab Ind	45	6	75	44	71	9
252	100	Fab Ind	45	6	75	45	71	9
253	101	Fab Ind	45	6	75	46	71	9
254	102	Fab Ind	45	6	75	47	71	9
255	103	Fab Ind	45	6	75	48	71	9
256	104	Fab Ind	45	6	75	49	71	9
257	105	Fab Ind	45	6	75	50	71	9
258	106	Fab Ind	45	6	75	51	71	9
259	107	Fab Ind	45	6	75	52	71	9
260	108	Fab Ind	45	6	75	53	71	9
261	109	Fab Ind	45	6	75	54	71	9
262	110	Fab Ind	45	6	75	55	71	9
263	111	Fab Ind	45	6	75	56	71	9
264	112	Fab Ind	45	6	75	57	71	9
265	113	Fab Ind	45	6	75	58	71	9
266	114	Fab Ind	45	6	75	59	71	9
267	115	Fab Ind	45	6	75	60	71	9
268	116	Fab Ind	45	6	75	61	71	9
269	117	Fab Ind	45	6	75	62	71	9
270	118	Fab Ind	45	6	75	63	71	9
271	119	Fab Ind	45	6	75	64	71	9
272	120	Fab Ind	45	6	75	65	71	9
273	121	Fab Ind	45	6	75	66	71	9
274	122	Fab Ind	45	6	75	67		

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(Continued on next page.)

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 27, 1972

Symbol	Price	Change
Am. Inv. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bond Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Growth Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Income Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mid-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Small-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Tech. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Health Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Div. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Int'l. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Real Estate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Commodities Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Collectible Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fine Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Masterpiece Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Renaissance Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Impressionist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Modernist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Abstract Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Figurative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Landscape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Portrait Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Still Life Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Architecture Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Garden Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Interior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Exterior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sky Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Water Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Land Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sea Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Air Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space-Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Matter Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Force Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Motion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sound Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Color Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Taste Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Smell Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Touch Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Feeling Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Thought Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Emotion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intellect Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Spirit Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Soul Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mind Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Heart Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Liver Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Lung Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Stomach Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intestine Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pancreas Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Gallbladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Uterus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Vagina Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Penis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Testis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Prostate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sperm Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Egg Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Embryo Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fetus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Infant Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Child Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adolescent Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Young Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Middle-aged Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Elderly Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Seniors Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Retirees Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Widows Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Orphans Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Disabled Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Chronically Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terminal Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hospice Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Palliative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Euthanasia Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Suicide Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Murder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Rape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Robbery Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Burglary Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Car Theft Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Home Invasion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Kidnapping Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hostage Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Assassination Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terrorism Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. War Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Peace Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Nuclear Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Environmental Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Bonds High, Low, Div. in \$ S% P/E High Low Last, Chg

Symbol	Price	Change
Am. Inv. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bond Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Growth Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Income Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mid-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Small-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Tech. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Health Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Div. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Int'l. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Real Estate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Commodities Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Collectible Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fine Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Masterpiece Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Renaissance Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Impressionist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Modernist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Abstract Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Figurative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Landscape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Portrait Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Still Life Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Architecture Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Garden Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Interior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Exterior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sky Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Water Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Land Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sea Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Air Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space-Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Matter Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Force Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Motion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sound Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Color Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Taste Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Smell Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Touch Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Feeling Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Thought Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Emotion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intellect Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Spirit Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Soul Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mind Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Heart Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Liver Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Lung Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Stomach Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intestine Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pancreas Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Gallbladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Uterus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Vagina Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Penis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Testis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Prostate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sperm Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Egg Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Embryo Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fetus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Infant Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Child Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adolescent Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Young Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Middle-aged Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Elderly Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Seniors Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Retirees Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Widows Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Orphans Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Disabled Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Chronically Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terminal Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hospice Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Palliative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Euthanasia Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Suicide Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Murder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Rape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Robbery Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Burglary Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Car Theft Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Home Invasion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Kidnapping Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hostage Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Assassination Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terrorism Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. War Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Peace Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Nuclear Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Environmental Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01

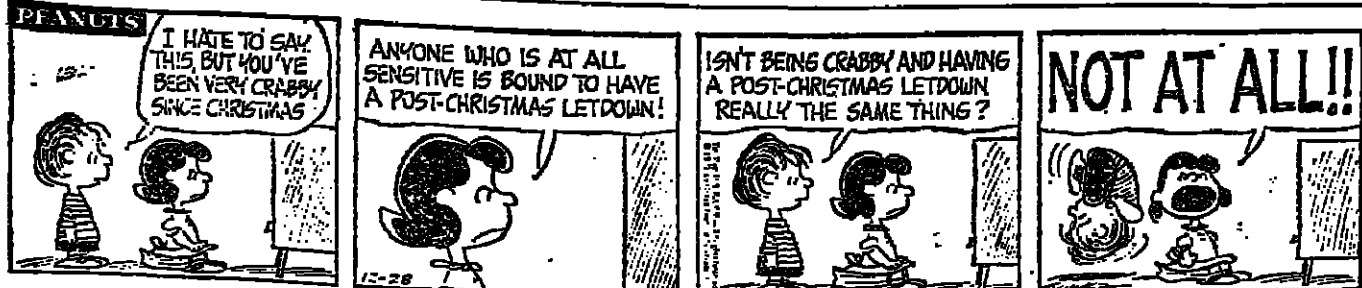
Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 27, 1972

Symbol	Price	Change
Am. Inv. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bond Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Growth Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Income Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mid-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Small-Cap Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Tech. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Health Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Div. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Int'l. Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Real Estate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Commodities Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Collectible Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fine Art Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Masterpiece Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Renaissance Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Impressionist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Modernist Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Abstract Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Figurative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Landscape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Portrait Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Still Life Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Architecture Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Garden Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Interior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Exterior Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sky Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Water Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Land Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sea Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Air Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Space-Time Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Matter Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Energy Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Force Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Motion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sound Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Color Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Taste Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Smell Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Touch Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Feeling Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Thought Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Emotion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intellect Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Spirit Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Soul Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Mind Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Heart Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Liver Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Lung Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Stomach Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Intestine Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pancreas Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Gallbladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Bladder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Uterus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Vagina Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Penis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Testis Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Prostate Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Sperm Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Egg Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Embryo Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Fetus Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Infant Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Child Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adolescent Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Young Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Adult Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Middle-aged Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Elderly Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Seniors Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Retirees Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Widows Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Orphans Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Disabled Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Chronically Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terminal Ill Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hospice Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Palliative Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Euthanasia Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Suicide Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Murder Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Rape Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Robbery Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Burglary Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Car Theft Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Home Invasion Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Kidnapping Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Hostage Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Assassination Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Terrorism Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. War Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Peace Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Nuclear Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Environmental Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Global Warming Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Climate Change Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Deforestation Fd.	10.12	+0.01
Am. Pollution Fd.	10.12	+0.01

International Bonds Traded in Europe

PEANUTS



B.C.



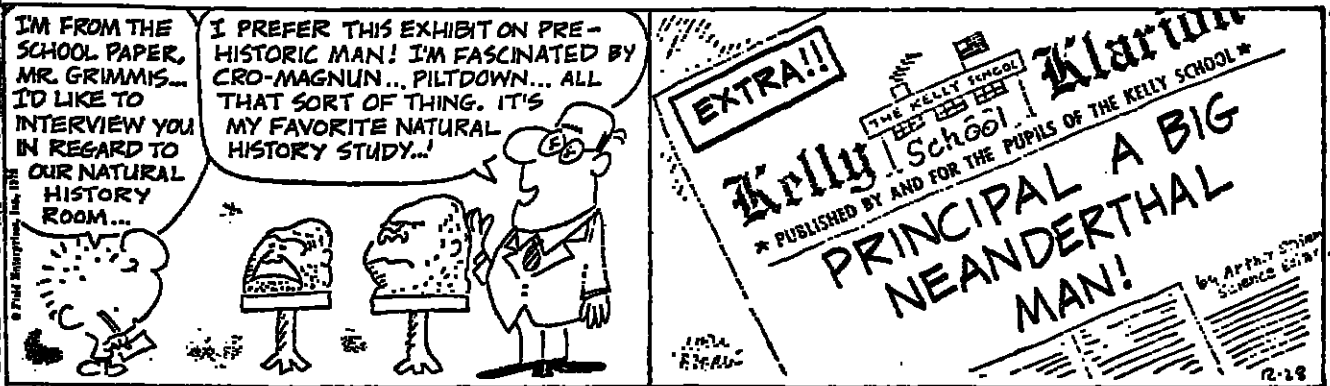
L.I. L. ABNER



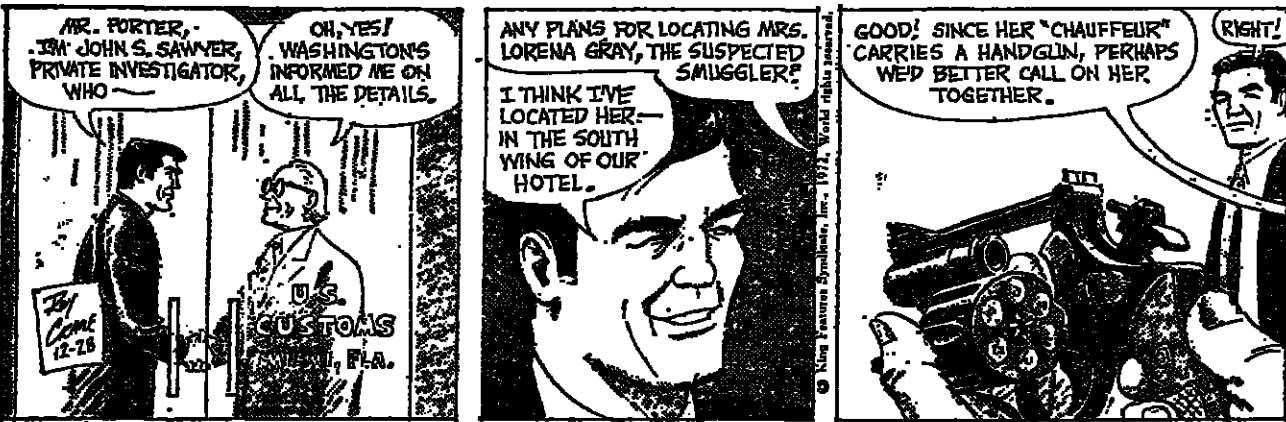
BEETLE BAILEY



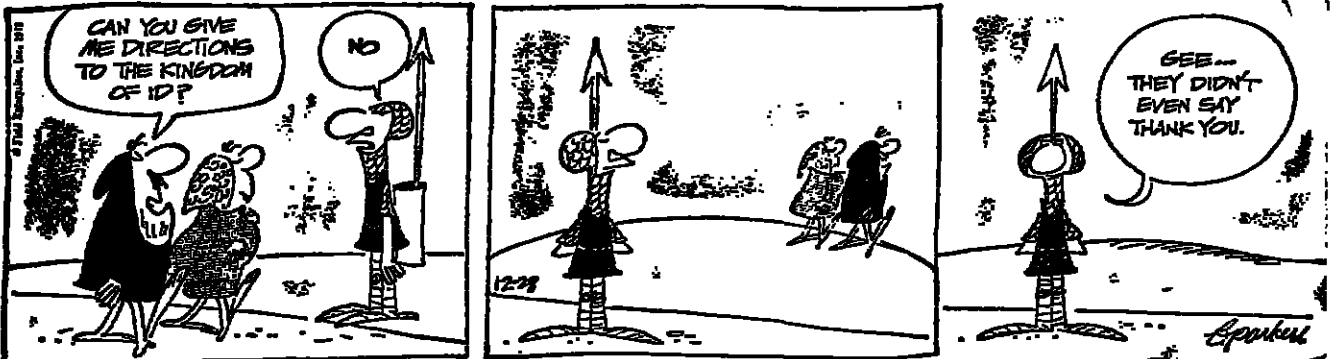
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the bidding shows a misfit, a seven-card fit in a major will often be more productive than three no-trump, especially if the suit has some internal solidity. The declarer demonstrated this thesis with brilliant play on the diagrammed deal.

The opening bid of one club by North promised 19 points in high cards according to the "Roth Club," but North nevertheless valued his distribution highly and jumped to three clubs on the second round despite his partner's negative, one-diamond response. When South showed a respectable spade suit, North settled in four spades.

West led the diamond king and East's play of the eight was revealing. West shifted to the heart ten, and South had a problem when he won with the heart king in dummy. A direct attempt to draw trumps, leading the ace followed by the three, was likely to be fatal, since the defense would be able to take one trump, two diamonds and a diamond ruff. South therefore made the neat move of leading the spade three from the dummy, temporarily preserving the spade ace to deal with diamonds.

East ducked the spade lead and the queen won in the closed hand. The diamond queen was led, and when West covered, the spade ace was used to ruff. The closed hand was entered by ruffing a low club.

NORTH	
♠ 5	
♥ 1	
♦ AKJ64	
♣ —	

WEST	
♠ —	
♥ 10	
♦ 764	
♣ 1087	

EAST	
♠ 86	
♥ J9	
♦ —	
♣ Q9	

On the A-K of clubs, South discarded a heart and a diamond. He mentally blessed East for producing the queen. Now he was able to continue winning clubs and make the rest of the tricks. East's trumps were trapped, whether he ruffed early or late, and South emerged with a surprising overtrick in a difficult contract.

NORTH (D)	
♠ A3	
♥ AK54	
♦ J	
♣ AKJ643	

WEST	
♠ 84	
♥ 108	
♦ AK764	
♣ 10875	

EAST	
♠ K865	
♥ QJ97	
♦ 85	
♣ Q92	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1♦, South 2♣, North 3♣, East 3♦, South 4♠.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WILL BE GLAD I GOT A NEW DRUM. HE FELT TERRIBLE ABOUT BUSTIN' MY LAST ONE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RABIR

SYSUF

HISRAP

LOYDOG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TITLE AGONY GAINED EMBODY
Answer: What girls who play hard to get sometimes never do—GUT GUT

BOOKS

THE ELIZABETH RENAISSANCE: THE CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

By A.L. ROWSE. Scribners. 412 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

A. L. ROWSE, the tart Elizabethan scholar whose assertive and offbeat life of Shakespeare made for a lively and argumentative literary season back in 1964, has with this volume completed his magisterial survey of the Elizabethan age: its structure, its spirit, its achievement, its influence. Although conceived and presented as a trilogy, the survey is in four parts. The current book and its predecessor, "The Elizabethan Renaissance: The Life of Society," were planned as one title to go with the two earlier volumes, "The England of Elizabeth" and "The Expansion of Elizabethan England," just issued as a paperback (Lyceum-Scribner, \$3.95). All this bibliographical information need not detain us long, though, for the book at hand is a self-contained chronicle full of small fascinating details and large provocative generalizations and, of course, the author's conclusions.

Rowse remarks that the character of the English people changed after the Puritan period from the boisterous, outgoing and swaggering folk they had been in Elizabeth's time to the controlled and laconic people we tend to think of as traditionally British. So powerful was the Puritan inheritance. It is a provocative idea, and I wish he had gone into it more deeply.

The author, a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, is not a man afraid to insert himself into the argument. He does so not merely by arranging and shaping the material, but also by verbal asides and brief apostrophes. He concludes a summary of the Calvinist notion of predestination as expounded by a Cambridge theologian, one William Perkins, with the remark, "It was all nonsense"—a judgment he was evidently afraid the reader might not reach on his own. The book is peppered with these asides and they reveal a touchy elitism and a suspicion of the ordinary man that is strange coming from a historian of a country that has been revered for the strength and longevity of its democratic institutions. Man in the group, says the author, is stupid, superstitious and unaware of his best interests and has had to be led to them through the well-meaning trickery and sugar-coating of men of character and intellect. Well, be that as it may, the expression of that idea, together with a melancholy sighing for an England that is gone gives the book a sometimes peevish tone. It's almost as if the author were hinting at things he is reluctant to come out and say.

For the most part, though, the book is a closely woven and meaty survey of the state of learning, of the condition of the language, of the accomplishments in music, science and such domestic arts as embroidery, tapestry weaving, the making of silver and pewter objects. Rowse likes to work through people, and his book is therefore a lengthy and varied portrait gallery: a sort of cultural Bartholomew's fair. He enjoys pointing up personal traits, family connections, coincidental happenings. The Rev. Robert Parsons was a veteran controversialist; he, his doctrines and his irresponsible behavior led to some unfortunate deaths. He was also "a big, corpulent fellow, with more energy than he knew what to do with and with postures on his face." The great storehouse of Elizabethan music is the "Pitt-Rivers Manuscript." It was copied out by Francis Tregian (pronounced, the author cautions, "trigian") in the last 14 years of his life. He had the leisure to do so because he preferred to spend the time in jail rather than attend an Anglican church.

The title of the first printed book for the virginals, by the way, is given in passing and it is a marvelous example of Elizabethan punning and word play: "Parthenia or the Maydenhead of the First Muske that Ever Was Printed for the Virginals"—a line I think the playwrights would not have scorned.

The author calls the period a golden age in music, a phrase he borrows from the English critic and music scholar Donald Francis Tovey, and he cites the work of Tallis, Byrd, Gibbons, Morley, Dowland and others to prove it. A good many of these names are known even to the casual music lover. So superior was the music of England at the time that keyboard techniques were exported to the Continent—probably the last time musical influences ran in that direction. To the subject of drama and poetry there isn't much he can add. He points out that the drama was the creation of only a handful of men. But isn't that true at any time? The great romantic poets were equally few in number, yet they were able to influence the course of English verse for more than a century.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

Thieves Steal Weapons From a German Castle

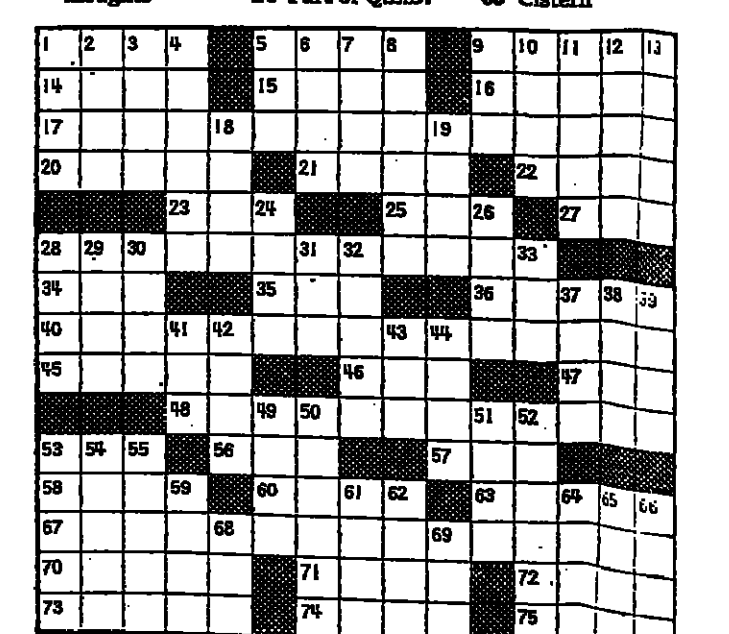
HEILBRONN, West Germany Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Thieves have stolen 39 historic guns and pistols valued at a million marks after breaking into a castle museum near Heilbronn.

Police said that the weapons, mostly custom-made for the dukes of Hohenlohe and dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries, were stolen over Christmas from Neuenstein Castle.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Places
 - 5 Furniture piece
 - 9 Climb
 - 14 Power source
 - 15 Kitchen or den
 - 16 Ship deck
 - 17 Title of a familiar poem, with 67 Across
 - 20 Russian girl's name
 - 21 Ch.
 - 22 Kind of stick
 - 23 Class members: Abbr.
 - 25 — Anne
 - 27 Gender: Abbr.
 - 28 Locale of the poem
 - 34 Environment: Prefix
 - 35 Common abbr. "Shrugged"
 - 40 First words of the poem
 - 45 Present time
 - 46 Japanese herb
 - 47 Pronoun
 - 48 Last words of the poem
 - 53 State: Abbr.
 - 56 Sloth, for one
 - 57 Have second thoughts
 - 58 Baltic port
 - 60 Spot for a farmer
 - 63 Medium
 - 67 See 17 Across
 - 70 Fight
 - 71 "— virumque cano"
 - 72 Shred
 - 73 Step
 - 74 In the past: Abbr.
 - 75 Bone: Prefix
 - 1 Young girl
 - 2 Premier
 - 3 Ring-tailed animal
 - 4 Mischievous
 - 5 Mister, in India
 - 6 O'Neill name
 - 7 Harvard museum
 - 8 Waylay
 - 9 Farm animal
 - 10 Trim a photo
 - 11 Distant
 - 12 Fraternal branch
 - 13 English Derby town
 - 18 S. A. rubber
 - 19 Abominable Snowman
 - 24 Marganser
 - 26 Part of Q.E.D.
 - 28 Salamander
 - 29 Reverberation
 - 30 Golf club
 - 31 Reader's instruction: Abbr.
 - 32 Do a kitchen job
 - 33 Suffix for numbers
 - 37 — majesty
 - 38 Arthur of the courts
 - 39 Flow slowly
 - 41 Rest day: Abbr.
 - 42 Facial features
 - 43 Presidential monogram
 - 44 Paris evening animal
 - 49 Canine John Doe
 - 50 Kind of ticket
 - 51 Of course!
 - 52 Shelter
 - 53 Author of the poem
 - 54 Ship
 - 55 Marble
 - 56 Lassie's precursor
 - 61 Musical instrument
 - 62 Moon vehicles
 - 64 Machine tools
 - 65 — the finish
 - 66 Scary one
 - 68 Indicate assent
 - 69 Cistern



Lose in Tournament

2 Black Colleges Fail in Basketball

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Grambling and North Carolina A-T, the first predominantly black schools to be invited to the Eastern College Athletic Conference's Holiday Festival, were ousted in special preliminary round games by St. John's and Manhattan, respectively, before a sparse crowd of 5,515 at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon.

Czechs Beat Tough U.S. In Ice Hockey

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 27 (AP)—A screened third-period power-play goal gave Czechoslovakia a 3-2 victory over the United States last night in the opening game of the second World Cup ice hockey tournament.

The United States, rallying behind a fine performance by goalie Dick Perkins, who had 46 saves, managed a 2-2 tie after two periods.

The winning goal was scored by defenseman Peter Adamik, whose shot from the blue line, screened by two players, slid underneath Perkins.

The Czechs opened the scoring at 15 minutes 34 seconds of the first period as Jaroslav Holik rapped in a rebound on a power-play.

The United States tied it a minute later on a goal by the University of Denver's Bob Young. The puck bounced into the cage off a Czech defenseman.

The second U.S. goal also came on a deflection, when Chuck Ness, of Duluth, hammered the puck off a Czech player.

Temper flared in the stormy second period as the hard-hitting U.S. team, composed of top college players, battled the Czechs' superior shooting and passing to a standstill. Holik, a 10-year veteran of Czech teams, drew three penalties in the session.

The Czechs play Canada to night.

Lemaire Scores 2 as Canadiens Extend Margin

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Jacques Lemaire, leading the National Hockey League in goals, scored his 28th and 29th of the season last night to lead the Montreal Canadiens to a 4-1 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

Lemaire scored on a Montreal power-play in the second period on a pass from Frank Mahovlich and scored again on a pass from Pierre Bouchard in the third period.

The Canadiens are undefeated in the last six games. They increased their lead to three points over the Boston Bruins in the East Division.

Canucks 4, Golden Seals 3
Vancouver, led by Don Tannahill's three goals, edged the Calgary 4-3, at home. Tannahill now has 12 goals.

Red Wings 1, Penguins 1
At Detroit, Nick Libett's goal with 6 minutes 33 seconds to play gave the Red Wings a 1-1 tie with Pittsburgh.

NHL Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	22	5	9	52	144	107
Boston	22	11	4	47	129	98
N.Y. Rangers	21	13	4	45	111	112
Pittsburgh	18	16	4	42	128	119
Detroit	18	16	3	39	106	119
Toronto	10	19	5	25	104	117
Vancouver	10	21	5	25	105	159
Calgary	4	28	4	12	82	138

West Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	21	11	5	47	129	98
Minnesota	19	12	3	41	118	109
Philadelphia	16	16	4	36	128	110
Los Angeles	15	16	4	34	128	113
Pittsburgh	15	17	3	33	128	113
Atlanta	15	17	3	33	128	113
St. Louis	11	18	7	29	107	147
Calgary	5	22	7	17	99	146

Montreal 4, St. Louis 1 (Lapointe, Wilson, Lemaire 2, Roberto, Pittsburgh 1, Detroit 1, McDonough, Vancouver 4, California 3, Wright, Tannahill 3, McAndrew 3, West).

NHL Scoring

Goals	Assists	Pts
Ericson, Boston	21	32
Lemaire, Montreal	17	22
Michalski, Montreal	17	22
Cloutier, Philadelphia	16	20
Robert, Pittsburgh	16	20
Perreault, Buffalo	15	20
Nolan, Boston	14	20
Adams, Philadelphia	13	20
Charlin, Philadelphia	12	20
Guertin, Philadelphia	12	20

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Detroit 103, San Diego 101 (Simpson 24, Beck 22, Williams 22, Johnson 21, Clark 10, Mendenhall 20, Hunter 20, Boone 20, Ruckley 20, Bunter 20, Kentucky 120, Indiana 104 (Israel 38, Gilmore 24, McGinnis 32, Daniels 21), Dallas 101, Virginia 126 (H. Jones 38, Seane 24, Irving 20, Johnson 21).

ABA Scoring

FG	FT	Pts	Reb
Erving, Va.	10/19	25	10
McGinnis, Ind.	10/19	25	10
Israel, Ky.	10/19	25	10
Simpsen, Det.	10/19	25	10
Johnson, Va.	10/19	25	10
Clark, Va.	10/19	25	10
Williams, Va.	10/19	25	10
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